The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,064.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOBSON—September 28th, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain Julian C. Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LLEWELLIN—October 29th, at Callian, Bidelia, the beloved wife of Mr. F. S. Llewellin, aged 24 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

WARD—October 17th, at Jaulnah, the wife of Captain William George Ward, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

RYAN—October 19th, at Mooltan, the wife of J. Ryan, Supervisor P. W. D., of a daughter.

KENDALL—October 19th, at Landour, the wife of Surgeon B. Kendall, 39th N. I., of a daughter.

TURNER—October 24th, at Benares, the wife of Colonel Turner, Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOME—McGOWAN—October 26th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, M. A., Frederick Jervis Home, Esq., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to Constance Stanley, eldest daughter of John Stanley McGowan, Esq., Collector of Customs, Jhansie.

DEATHS.

GRIGG—October 17th, at Naraingunge, near Decca, Ivie Alexander Grigg, of Caithness, aged 26.

JACKSON—October 21st, at the Kootub, of fever, Sarah Amelia, the daughter of Mr. J. H. Jackson, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

BAMFIELD—October 23rd, at Kussowlie, Mary Beatrice, the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. A. H. Bamfield.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

		Nov.			Nov.
Leave	BOMBAY	10	Leave	GALLE	20
„	Carwar	12	„	Negapatam	22
„	Mangalore	13	„	Pondicherry	
„	Cannanore	14	„	Madras	24
„	Calicut	14	„	Coconada	26
„	Beypore	15	„	Vizagapatam	27
„	Cochin	16	„	Bimlipatam	27
„	Tuticorin	18	„	Gopalpore	
„	Colombo	19		CALCUTTA Arrive	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2 &	16	Leave Bussorah	20 &	4
„ Kurrachee	6	20	„ Fao	20	4
„ Guadur	7	21	„ Bushire	22	6
„ Muscat	10	24	„ Linga	24	8
„ B. Abbas	12	26	„ B. Abbas	26	10
„ Linga	13	27	„ Muscat	28	12
„ Bushire	16	30	„ Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
„ Fao	17	1	„ Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 590 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR BATAVIA AND THENCE TO AUSTRALIA.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship "Duke of Newcastle" will sail on or about the 15th November. Has first class accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Arey on Board, or to

NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Fla[illegible] and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use in all unavoidable sources of impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants becomes on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern science; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S

PATENT POWDER

for general purposes of disinfection.

In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each.

In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."

In Packets of 1 lb. each.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID,

for Sewage purposes,
In bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon jars.

A sheet of notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Passage, in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England, via the Cape, for an European Insane. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made with Mr. Jewanjee Hormusjee, of the Byculla Hotel, for the accommodation of Visitors to the above Exhibition. Particulars will be given in future Advertisements. Parties requiring Tents should communicate with the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary,
Broach Exhibition Committee.

29th October 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday the 9th November, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns and Tanks Iron, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on Monday the 2nd proximo at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of Tonnage for conveying by Country Boats the following Articles from Ponany (Annamale Range) to Bombay, viz:—

One hundred Logs of Timber Teak Wood, measuring in all about 5,000 cubic feet, or one hundred tons.

Twelve hundred Planks Teak Wood, averaging 15 cubic feet each.

Thirty Logs of Black Wood, averaging 25 cubic feet.

Thirty Logs of 2nd Class Trees, averaging 15 cubic feet.

The Boats should reach Ponany by the 14th proximo.

The charges for embarking and disembarking the above Stores must be borne by the Tenderer.

The usual Deposit Money will be received from the Tenderers.

Any further particulars will be given on application at this Office.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office,
29th October 1868.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore. The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff,

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrowjee Ardaseer Davur; and Meetheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Metheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Darasha Dorabjee Kanderia, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Hera Manekna, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. J. S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Metheebaee, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12	to	21
	Superfine do. do.	18	„	21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25		
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„	20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„	18½
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21	„	24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
	Do. Fancy Striped	23		
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„	45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„	6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	„	6½
	Silk and Wool Pants	5	„	8
	India Gauze Pants	7	„	8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	„	8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	66	0
	Do Dress Do. „	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
	Do. all Wool „	10	0
	Do. Cashmere „	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. „	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
	do. with Tie	„	7	8
	The Belgian	„	7	0
	do. with Tie	„	7	8
	The Shakspear	„	7	0
	do. with Tie	„	7	8
	The Regent	„	7	0
	The Indian	„	7	0
	The Improved West End	„	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use....per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16.8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to	30
„ „ Chased	15	„	30
„ „ Enameled	16	„	30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„	30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„	30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)			
Scotch Mauds	12	„	35
Railway Rugs	12	„	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats		16	0
	Drab Shell Felt		10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
	The Jerome	do.	7	8
	The Cantab	do.	7	8
	The Isis	do.	7	8
	The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands / „ Turban „ / „ lined Cork. / Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after the 1st proximo the running of Trains will be altered. Trains will leave Churney Road on Week Days for Mahim and Bandora at 6-15 and 10-45 A. M., and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road for Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, calling at Mahim and Bandora at 7 A. M. Trains will leave Bandora for Bombay, calling at Mahim at 3 A. M., 8-37 A. M., 9-45 A. M., 5-11 P. M., and 10-8 P. M.

On Sundays Trains will leave Churney Road at 1-30 and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road at 7 A. M. for Mahim and Bandora, and will leave Bandora for Bombay at 8-37 A. M., and 7 and 10-8 P. M.

For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorung has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Shett's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the house of Sooonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Shett's Agiary Road, and on the south by the oart of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Crustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.
22nd October 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
FIRST ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.
FIRST TIME OF Mr. GEORGE RIDGWAY,
THE MIRACULOUS TRAPEZIAN
in his Great Act of
ZAMPILLAEROSTRATION.
[Acknowledged to be the most wonderful Performance of the age.
New and Daring Acts of Horsemanship.
New Jokes, &c.. &c.

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and the Box Office at the Circus from 12 till 3 o'clock.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from 1st November 1868, Cotton and other Goods for despatch to Bombay *via* Nandora or Shegaum Stations, will be received at Khamgaum. For this extra service a charge of Two annas a maund, in addition to the existing Railway rates from the above Stations, will be made.

Office will be opened at Khamgaum for the reception of Goods to be forwarded by Rail, and they will be booked through to Bombay.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, will receive Tenders up to the 31st instant, for the supply of 1,600,000 Tiles, as per sample, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Separate Tenders are also invited for the supply of "Petty Stores" of various kinds for one year, to commence from the 15th of November 1868.

3. Further particulars and detailed lists of "Petty Stores" can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned within office hours.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 24th Oct. 1868.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER, the CATLIE CADOO ESTATE, Siddapoor, 10 miles from Veerajenderpett, and 18 miles from Mercara, consists of 250 acres of Land or thereabouts, 40 of which are planted with Coffee, as follows, 10 acres in 1865 and 30 acres in 1866. The Estate is contiguous to the Government Road, has substantial Coolies' lines, a Nursery of Plants, abundance of Water, and is well supplied with labour. The planted Land is in good order.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st day of October 1868.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or either Tender.

For particulars and conditions apply to Mr. G. R. WILSON, the Managing Trustee of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate, or JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor.—Dated, Bombay, 6th October 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

TO THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, by the direction of the Chairman, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year commencing on the 1st of January next.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st October 1868.

To F. S Leathes Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I give you Notice that it is my intention at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, summoned to meet on Saturday the 31st instant, to call the attention of the Bench to the information received and communicated to the Municipal Commissioner by me and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, belonging to the Municipality, collected on account of Wheel Tax, Tent Department, in the years 1867 and 1868, and that I propose to move the following resolutions:—

1. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Bench of Justices the reports made by him to the Finance Committee regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, together with the report thereon of the Controller Municipal Accounts, and the statements and examinations of the General Inspector Yeshvantrao Bulvant, Maneckjee Jamasjee, Head Clerk of Wheel Tax, Tent Collection Department, and Temooljee the Shroff, taken and recorded by the Municipal Commissioner, and the account books relating to the said department.

2. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Yeshvantrao Bulvant, General Inspector, and Temooljee the Shroff, in connection with the monies received on account of Municipal taxes, and the existence of books, reported to have been kept by the latter, which are not forthcoming; and to report the result to the Bench; and also to report whether any and what proceedings it is advisable to institute against any and what persons for official misconduct in the said matter.

3. That all books and statements of accounts of the Municipality and all proceedings of the Committees appointed by the Bench shall be open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that, at the Special General meeting of the Justices advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st instant, I purpose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869 in detail, namely,—

"That in the opinion of the Bench, after the License Tax has been abolished, and when Government contributes its fair share of the expenses of the Municipality, the existing sources of Municipal Revenue ought to suffice for all needful Municipal expenditure, and no new taxation is desired or required."

Should the Chairman consider it irregular to move this as a substantive resolution in that way, I then and hereby give notice, that as soon as it is proposed to sanction any particular item of expenditure for 1869, I shall move by way of amendment as above.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CONNON,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 26th October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolutions before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869, namely,—

1. That in the present state of the Municipal Finances it is not expedient to reduce the percentage of the House-tax.

2. That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of Town Dues, or on the movement of Trade in the form of Transit Duties.

3. That any sum which may be required to balance income and expenditure, and provide a surplus, will be most fairly met by the levy of a modified License-tax, by an addition to the wheel-tax on labour carts and by an increase in the Police rate sufficient to cover the expenditure under that head.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. CURREY,
Justice of the Peace.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869,—

"That the Legislative Council be respectfully memorialized by the Bench to suspend further proceedings on the Bombay Town Dues Bill."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 26th October 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have Removed our Office to No. 30 Meadow Street, facing Ash Lane, and the Public Works and Railway Secretariate Office.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

29th October 1868.

NOTICE.—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED (in Liquidation.)—The Office of the Official Liquidator has been removed to No. 30, Meadow Street.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

29th October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY.

ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 15th day of October 1868.

ALFRED WHITTLE & Co.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

THE CUSTOMERS of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are informed that on and after this date a DISCOUNT of ONE HALF ANNA in the RUPEE will be allowed from prompt Cash Payments, i. e. Accounts for Gas consumed in any one month must be paid on the following month at the Offices of the Company to entitle them to this Discount.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of WALTER & Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their Account to the undersigned, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof.

THOMAS RANDALL.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to receive Tenders for landing, delivering, and stacking Coal at their Works, Chinchpoogly, for the year ending 31st December 1869.

Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 1 Church Lane, or at the Gas Works.

Tenders to be sent in on or before 10th November, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c., Coal."

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice of yesterday by the "Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Carnac Bunder," it is hereby notified that all retailers of Tobacco and Snuff required under Act IV. of 1857 to procure Licenses, are hereby required to send in applications for the same, addressed to the undersigned, at the Elphinstone Bunder, enclosing copies of their old Licenses (if any).

R LUXMANJEE & V. B. CHINTOBA,
Tobacco Farmers.

Bombay, 27th October 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.
SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their second supply of fresh VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage stamp in cases where lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 21st October, 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the New Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well connected, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.
MADE TO MEASURE BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN CUTTER.

SUITS—Washing	Rs. 25
SUITS—Flannel	Rs. 28
SUITS—Stout Jean...	Rs. 28
SUITS—Angola	Rs. 25
SUITS—Tweed	Rs. 22
SUITS—Extra Super. Black Cloth...	Rs. 45
COATS—Office	Rs. 6
COATS—Lounge	Rs. 10
COATS—Double Breasted	Rs. 14
COATS—Hip Pocket	Rs. 25
TROUSERS—White Drill... Per dozen, Rs. 36.	Rs. 3-8
TROUSERS—Woollen	Rs. 6
TROUSERS—Angola	Rs. 10
TROUSERS—Fancy Doe Skin ...	Rs. 14
TROUSERS—Black Dress... ...	Rs. 22
SHIRTS—Best Long Cloth, half doz.	Rs. 28
SHIRTS—Colored Cambric, half doz.	Rs. 16
SHIRTS—With Fancy Dress Fronts.	Rs. 45
SUITS—Sleeping (Cotton)... ...	Rs. 8
SUITS—Sleeping (Woollen) ...	Rs. 16
HATS—Dress (Black Silk) Rs. 8 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Drab felt Shell. Rs. 4 to	Rs. 10
HATS—Oxford ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Jerome .. ...Rs. 3 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Hunting ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Napier ... ...Rs. 10 to	Rs. 14
HELMETS—*New Shape*..Rs. 6 to	Rs. 12
HELMETS—Cavalry ...Rs. 10 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Pith ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 4
CAPS—Travelling ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 3-8
CAPS—Scotch ... ...Rs. 3-8 to	Rs. 5
CAPS—Smoking... ...Rs. 4 to	Rs. 20

ORDERS EXECUTED with PUNCTUALITY and DESPATCH.

SOUZA, PRYER, & Co.
38, Meadow Street.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'S
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
REGISTERED AS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS SOAP is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens*. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists, And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA or MINIATURE HARMONIUM, with two foot blowers Complete in case. Rs. 200.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling. From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK—Additional Barrels can be had, playing OPERATIC AIRS, OVERTURES, NATIONAL AIRS, SONGS, POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

	Rs.
Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp	35.
Do. do. larger size	45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings	60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, IN ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.

Price complete, Rs. 20.

SOUNDY & Co.

7 & 8 Rampart Row.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup). Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE PAINTINGS OF MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MASTERS.

Exquisitely coloured in Water colours by Jas. Wilson.

Published by Marion Sons & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to say they have just received a beautiful collection of these works, having purchased very largely they are able to offer them at the English prices, but a remittance must accompany all orders.

Each picture is mounted in a sunk card mount and frame up about 21 by 18 inches. Any picture can be framed in a handsome gold frame complete from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each according to description of moulding.

The Pictures can be sent by dak bhangy, carefully packed between boards for Rs. 1 extra packing charges.

		£	s.	
The Morning after the Battle of Trafalgar	C. Stansfield	1	11	6
Shakespeare's Cliff	C. Stansfield	1	11	6
Riviere de Veule	F. Lambinet	1	11	6
Sterne and the Grissette	W. P. Frith	1	1	0
Les Immortelles	Wyburd	1	11	6
Au Bord du Gave	Lehmann	1	1	0
Au Bord de la Mer	Lehmann	1	1	0
Vestal Execution	E. Signol	1	11	6
Amphitrite	Emile Le Comte	1	11	
Dante and Beatrice	A. Scheffer	1	11	6
Mother and Child	A. Scheffer	1	11	6
An Egyptian Woman	Emile Le comte	1	11	6
The White Slave	Amiconi	1	11	6
The Cold Bath.	Boulanger	1	11	6
King Candaule	Chas. Hue	1	11	6
The Abandoned	C. Stansfield	2	5	0
Faust and Marguerite	Tissot	1	11	6
Marguerite at the Fountain	Tissot.	1	11	6
La Visite	Ch. Becker	1	11	6
La Source.	De Rudder.	1	11	6
Bethsabee	B. Leblanc	1	11	6
A Lady with Book	F. Wyburd	1	11	6
Phryne before the Tribunal	J. L. Gerome	2	2	0
Mundus Muliebris	Boulanger	1	11	6
The Sleep of Venus.	Giraud	1	11	6
A Revelation	M. Ellen Edwards	1	11	6
Venus rising from the Sea	J. Comans	1	11	6
Luis XV. The Duchess Du Berry and the Bishops of Paris.		1	15	0
Fishing	J. Coomans	1	11	6
A Dream after the Ball	Banguiet	1	11	6
The Engagement Ring	F. Willems	1	11	6
The Syrens	Frost	1	11	6
The Nymph's Sleep	St. Pierre	1	11	6
Xeuxis a Crotone	I. Mochi	2	5	0
Don Juan and Haidee	Bouvier	1	1	

_ The above are some of the finest specimens of delicate tinting ever executed.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED ON FRIDAY LAST BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

	Rs.	
Nigel Bartram's Ideal. By Florence Wilford	0	12
Cazin on the Phenomena and Laws of Heat	3	12
The Garden of the Soul (Roman Catholic Prayer Book)—morocco bound, with clasp	5	0
The Key of Heaven, Ditto ditto	5	0
Tom Holt's Log. By W. S. Hayward	1	8
The Giraffe Hunters. By Captain M. Reid	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter, and other Tales	0	8
Life in the Iron Mills, and other Tales	0	8
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8	0
Wilson on Diseases impeding Reproduction	3	12
Play Books—Birthplace of Podgers. Slasher and Crasher. Thumping Legacy. Artful Dodge. Patience Penelope. His Last Legs. My Precious Betsey. Plot and Passion. Turkish Bath. Seven Clerks. Tom Cringle. Lonely Man. Dream at Sea. Alice Gray. The Pilot. Robert Macaire. Charcoal Burner. Two Galley Slaves. Lend Me Five Shillings. To Paris and Back for £5. Double Dummy. Going to the Derby. Fra Diavolo. Maid and Magpie. Cool as a Cucumber. Warlock of the Glen—Each	0	8
Ruskin's King of the Golden River	2	0
Swinburne's Atalanta	4	8
——— Chatillard	5	4
——— Queen Mother	3	12
Bernard Smith's School Arithmetic	3	0
——— ——— ——— Key	5	8
——— ——— ——— and Algebra, in 1 vol	6	12
Buckley's Serenaders' Songs, 3 parts	2	8
Chambers's Cricket Manual	0	4
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide, 1868	0	12
The Cricket Field	3	12
Rules of Cricket	0	4
Bow Bells, Vols 7 and 8.—Each	5	0
Hillier on the Diseases of Children	6	4
On the use of Oxygen in treatment of Diseases	2	12
West on the Diseases of Children	10	0
The Uses of the Turning Lathe	11	4
Croquet; its instruments and laws, 1868	2	0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	9	3
——— Translation	6	0
——— Baital Pachesi	6	12
——— Hindoostanee Grammar	8	0
——— ——— Manual	2	12
——— Persian Grammar	9	8
——— Tota-Kohani	6	0
——— English and Hindoostanee Dictionary	3	12
Hiles's Short Voluntaries for the Organ. 2 Vols	15	12
Reade's Hard Cash	3	12
——— Christie Johnstone	2	12
——— Peg Woffington	2	12
Christie's Faith. By author of High Church, &c.	1	8
Song Books, with music—in variety	0	12
New Play.—Wife's Secret	0	12
Church Services, with Hymns ancient and modern bound together. (Rim and clasp)	6	8

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song— Come Home, Father	1	4
—— I cannot Sing the Old Songs	2	0
—— The Gipsey Countess. (Duet)	2	0

Bombay, 27th Oct., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

FOR SALE, a GUITAR, maker's name unknown, but in good condition.—Rs. 30. Cash.

BARNARD'S APPARATUS for STAINING GLASS by the improved process of DIAPHANIE, for church, hall, conservatory, staircase, and other windows, which may be easily performed at a small cost.—Rs. 15, Cash.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868.

REQUISITES FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

		Rs.	
Complete French and English Phrase-Book ...		0	12
New Guide to Modern Conversation in English and Spanish	„	1	2
Ditto ditto in English and Italian	„	1	2
Ditto ditto in English and Portuguese	„	1	2
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book	„	0	12
——— Anglo-German ditto	„	0	12
——— Anglo-Spanish ditto	„	0	12
——— Anglo-Italian ditto	„	0	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 27th October 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 720 to 725. Colabas from 1,100 to 1,115. Bank of Bombays from 100 to 105. Mazagons close at 640. National Bank at 135. New Bank of Bombay 12 premium.

Market steady.

Good inquiry.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	665
3,750,000	1,000	all	11¼ ps	Do. of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	..	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1115
1,080,000	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	715 to 725
1,080,000	1,000	50	11-14	Do. New	285
..	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,1..	Nil	Mazagon Land	640
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	70 ps	Albert Co Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30 ps	Alexandra Press Co	370
187,500	12,000	11,000	1800 ps	Apollo Press Co	10900
180,000	2,000	2,000	400 do	Bombay Press Co	1570
..	500	500	100 do	Do. New	300
..	1,880	1,880	100 do	Colaba Press Co.	3075
170,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co	1450
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps	Fort Press Co.	8050
60,000	2,000	1,800	10	Framji Cowasji Press	1225
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	3200
20,000	2,000	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co	850
300,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	330 ps	Prince of W. Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

..	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	950
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1635
20,000	2,000	all	..	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,000	all	..	Bombay	3500
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	865
..	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	320
160,000	5,000	all	..	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	250	Great Eastern	1700
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	675
200,000	2,500	all	..	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	..	Royal	1500
27,500	5,000	all	..	Victoria Spinning	2000

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship. Co	1350
200,000	2,500	all	200	Bombay Coast	380
160,000	5,000	2,500	...	Prince of Wales Ship Co	1600
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co.	100
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196-8-8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I Railway Co.	1120

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company	440
..	50	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company	32
..	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co.	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	190

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,645,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	250	25	..	" China	3
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	101
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	67
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9½
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
..	100	20	May '67	Royal Bank	80
..	400	400	..	R'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	4½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,700	Nov '66	Back Bay Co	380
800,000	3,500	1,450	..	B'bay & Bengal S.S	990
2,000,000	..	1,..	..	Frere Reclamation	100
..	3,500	..	..	Iron Shipping	2000

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th October.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	83,534	1	6
Merchandize	"	1,59,630	4	8
Electric Telegraph	"	1,334	1	0
Earth Trains	"	2,809	0	0
Total Rs.		2,47,307	7	2
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ... Total Rs.		2,03,156	2	9
Increase		44,151	4	5

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th October 1868.

OPEN 307½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	47,180	11	4
Merchandize	"	45,380	2	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	"	2,418	3	8
Electric Telegraph	"	392	5	0
Total Rs.		90,371	6	10

Corresponding Week in October 1867.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	42,704	5	6
Merchandize	"	34,285	14	0
Electric Telegraph	"	511	9	0
Total Rs.		77,501	12	6
Increase		12,869	10	6

MILITARY

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 30.

Robertson, Surgeon, 5th Madras N. I., on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

Warden, Colonel, late Director Transport Train, on duty, from Poona.

Fairbrother, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Hand, Brigade Major, 82nd Regiment, on duty, from Deololee.

Walker, Assistant Surgeon, 2/19th Regiment, on duty, from Bangalore.

Louis, Captain, attached 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Cody, Assistant Surgeon, Vaccination Department, on duty, to Tanna.

Barnard, Senior Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 30th October, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Oct., 1868, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays and on the 10th and 24th, when payments will be closed at P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Wednesday the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency

On Friday, the 6th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 9th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or Marine Battalion.)

On Tuesday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Thursday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Saturday, the 14th, Ordnance Department.

On Monday, the 16th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Tuesday, the 17th, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th October, 1868.

The Monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place tomorrow.

The Muster of Ordnance, Store Lascars, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison, to-morrow, at sunrise.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH OCTOBER.

London.....Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d. per ton.	
Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.	
Liverpool...Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d. do.	
Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	Nominal.	
Overland..Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China ... Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.	
Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.	
" Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.	
Calcutta..Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.	
Mauritius.Gram		Nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 30	Alpine	Hobbs	Glasgow, May 28.
	Marie Laurie	Brechoir	Bordeaux, June 24.
	Mangyne	Jenkins	Moulmein, Aug. 26.
	Idaho	Murphy	Liverpool, June 15.
	L'Allegro	Stubb	Liverpool, July 3.
	Ferndale	Fraser	Sunderland, June 22.
	Dacca (s)	Hutcheson	Vingorla, Oct. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 30	China (s)	Steward	China.
	Jessie Jamieson	Bell	Rangoon.
	British Lion	Thurston	Liverpool.

The ship Joyce Phillips, Mumford, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION	Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY	4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TRINITY CHURCH.—This Church having been reseated and otherwise improved, inaugural Services will be held on All Saints' Day, Sunday, 1st November. There will be a Choral celebration of Holy Communion (Marbeck's Music) at 7 A.M., when the Hymn "Spouse of Christ," and No. 255 (Ancient and Modern) will be sung. Evensong at 6 P.M.: Hymns 255, 262 and 263. The Offertory in the Morning and Collection in the Evening will be devoted to the Improvement and Repairs Fund.

BANK OF BOMBAY, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation), will be held in the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 16th day of November 1868, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes :—

1. To receive a Report on the progress made in the Liquidation, with a Statement of the present position of the Bank.

2. To appoint and fix the Remuneration of a Liquidator in room of Mr. Stuart, resigned.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

Bombay, 30th October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the Power of Sale reserved to me by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th June 1867, executed to me by Bhimrao alias Babajee Luximon, carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Shamrao Bhimrao, I have contracted to sell by private contract, the Government as well as Fazendaree Land, with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate in Lohar Chawl Street, outside the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 1173 All persons having any claim against the above property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, or otherwise, must make the same known to me, in the Office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Solicitor, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated 29th October 1868.

GAJANUN CRUSTNATHJEE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of Framjee Bomanjee Cama, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Muncherjee Eduljee, Bunnajee Hormusjee, and Nowrojee Cowasjee, who traded in Bombay under the name of F. B. Cama and Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order of the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, dated the 30th day of October 1868, it was ordered that Framjee Bomanjee Cama, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Muncherjee Eduljee, and Nowrojee Cowasjee (being four of the members of the late Firm of F. B. Cama and Co.) be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24. of Act XXVIII. of 1865.—Dated this 30th day of October 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for F. B. Cama and others.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills	4 per cent	
On Private Bills and Notes	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
INTEREST.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods.	6 do.	7 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	5 do.	6 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

સીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation :—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.

20 do. do for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building, situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 2¼ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

TIMBER SALE IN NORTH CANARA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned quantity of Timber, the property of Government, will be sold by Public Auction in November 1868, at the Ports of Carwar and Gangawally :—

	Teak (best Southern.)		Blackwood.		Junglewood.		Date of sale.
	Logs.	Candies.	Logs	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	
Gangawally	349	470	...	...	...	...	17th Nov. 1868.
Carwar	1,008	1,373	629	326	2,087	1,984	21st Ditto.
Total	1,357	1,843	629	326	2,087	1,984	

The whole will be arranged in convenient lots.

TERMS—On the day of sale the buyer to deposit 15 per-cent of the purchase money.

The balance of sale price is due on, or before, the 28th of February 1869.

All the lots to be removed from the Depots before the the 1st April 1869.

Further particulars of Sale and Rules may be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Timber Depot, Carwar.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector, Canara.

Canara, Collector's Office, Camp Yellapoor,
2nd September 1868.

NOTE—There is steam communication with Carwar from Bombay. Gangawally is about 22 miles south of Carwar.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Albert Mills Company (Limited,) will be held on Saturday the 14th November 1868, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June 1868.

II.—And such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 14th November 1868, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby further given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on the day and at the place aforesaid, at half past 2 P.M., to confirm the undermentioned Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 27th October instant :—

I.—That Article 65 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

II.—That the following be the 65th Article of Association of the Company :—

"Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree and Jehangeer Hormusjee and the survivor of them shall on entering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and shall have full power and authority to give such orders and directions, and enter into such contracts and agreements as they may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 29th October 1868.

READY, THIS DAY, PART IV. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
Notices of Motion.
Government Debt for Water Rate.
Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
Overbridges Contribution.
Bombay Jails.
Main Drainage.
Draft Building Act.
Municipal License Tax.
Proceedings of Finance Committee.
Gas Company.
Sanction of Estimates.
Municipality's Outstandings.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Financial Position of the Municipality.
Changes in Finance Committee.
Miscellaneous.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Dr. Hewlett's Leave of Absence.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Petition from Inhabitants of Naigaum.
" from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
" from Bhau Byrojee.
" from Inhabitants of Bhosaree Moola Street.
" from Mr. P. Higgins.
Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Proposed Census.
Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal License Tax.
MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The Proprietors of Government and other Securities deposited with the Bank for safe custody are requested to authorise the Liquidator to hand over the said Securities to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, with as little delay as possible, so that the accounts of the Bank in this respect may be closed.

Government and other Securities remaining unclaimed at the expiration of Six Months from this date will be handed over to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, without further reference to the parties interested therein.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, 12th May 1868.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to Claimants in respect of Deposits or Otherwise.—The Bank being now wound up voluntarily in accordance with the provisions of Part III. of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, so far as the same are made applicable to the said Bank by Section 41 of Act X. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of Bombay, all persons having claims thereon in respect of deposit or current accounts, bills, notes, or otherwise howsoever, are requested forthwith to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned, and in default thereof within six months from this date the Assets of the Bank will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto without reference to any such claims.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, 12th May 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 31st Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	October	31	Saturday	Nov.	28
"	Nov.	7	"	Dec.	5
"	"	14	"	"	12
"	"	21	"	"	19
				"	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

November	13	December	11
November	27	"	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

November	27	December	25

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates :—

November	14	December	12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

IT has given us the greatest satisfaction to learn that the Trustees of the Cathedral have definitely settled a long pending question by honourably restoring the funds which, by an error of judgment, they had diverted from the Fort Christian Schools to the payment of a Cathedral debt. A letter from Mr. Arthur Crawford and the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, announcing the pleasing act of just restitution, will be found elsewhere, and we regret that the file of correspondence which accompanied it, arrived too late, both at our office and that of our contemporary, for publication in this morning's issue. In due course, however, the curiosity of the public will be satisfied, and they will learn why the Government, instead of repaying the money as requested, threw the burden on the Trustees. The main fact, however, will gratify all who have taken an interest in the subject, and a painful incident, grievous to all concerned, will be set at rest for ever.

TODAY the Bench of Justices, reinforced by a considerable infusion of fresh blood, will have to perform the annual duty of debating the budget prepared by the Municipal Commissioner. The task is one of considerable importance, for a sound system of finance is as essential to the welfare of Bombay as the like blessing is to the empire at large. Although the stage is far less conspicuous and the arena contracted, yet the duty differing in degree is the same in kind. Whether it be well or ill performed constitutes the difference between economy and waste, rigour and laxity, the effective and the defective accomplishment of the work so vital to the comfort, security, and prosperity of this community. It is the fashion to ridicule Select Vestries, Town Councils, Benches of Justices, and they frequently deserve the chastisement; but that does not affect the nature of the labours entrusted to them, and the world is ready enough to recognize valuable and conscientious service on a small as well as on a large scale. But work is never well done unless it is respected by the doer, and we hope the Justices will undertake their labours with the conviction that they are worthy of all the care and the ability which can be brought to bear on their accomplishment.

We have already pointed out that there are two separate questions for consideration—past and future expenditure and the best mode of raising the necessary income. The second has become primary, because of the revived attempt to carry the Bench and the Council into retrograde courses. Whether retrenchment is possible without injury to the main object in view—improvement in the general condition of the island—is a most proper subject of enquiry, and one which, in all well-ordered towns or states, is perennially going on. Even where there is nothing to condemn in the mode of raising taxes, watchfulness over outlay is imperative, otherwise abuses creep in by stealth and harden into vested interests. But lavish spending is far less injurious than a vicious system of taxation, because the latter, grievously affecting trade and industry, assails the very sources of wealth, and falling unduly on the labourer injures his health and strength. Now the system of taxation suggested to the Bench by authority is one of these bad systems. Happily, however, since the subject was revived, considerable ground has been gained by those who are unable to support the injurious proposals. The retrograde demand for black-mail on commerce in the shape of transit duties has been defeated, both in the Legislative Council and by discussion out of doors; and, although not abandoned by their promoters, transit duties have received the *coup de grace*, and will never be heard of more. Even the Maharajah of Rewah has abolished these pernicious exactions. The magnificent scheme with which the campaign opened has thus been shorn of its glory. But the projected octroi duties, declared "most objectionable" by the Governor of the Presidency, and their levy only to be tolerated on the plea of dire necessity, still remain to be dealt with. Nevertheless, the sharp discussion to which this rough and ready device has been so unexpectedly subjected, has shaken the ground upon which its promoters' stand. Men now see more plainly than before that the project found favour with some, because it promised to furnish the most facile method of raising money, as if that were a justification; and with others because they wanted to realize a larger dividend from money invested in house property, which is a practical monopoly in Bombay. Neither of these motives for imposing taxes, the second still less than the first, can be admitted as valid, because they are not based upon a desire to promote the welfare of the community, but simply devised to fill the Municipal exchequer and benefit a class. Very considerable ground, therefore, has been gained by public discussion, for it has been instrumental in demolishing the bad project for levying transit duties, has demonstrated the inadmissible objects for which Town Dues were devised, and has done much towards sustaining the sound policy initiated in 1865.

The Justices will have an opportunity of completing the work at the meeting which will commence, but can scarcely terminate, today. What they will practically have to determine is, how the deficit—and at present we assume that there will be a deficit in the income of 1869—shall be made good? Unfortunately—such is the uncertainty of Municipal finance—a fresh source of deficit is said to have been just discovered, and, if so, the void to be filled is larger than was supposed. The magnitude of the deficiency, however, cannot affect the principle on which the defect should be supplied; properly it can only draw further attention to the character of the expenditure. That there will be plenty of debate, if not acrimonious disputation on this subject, is manifest, but whatever turn that may take, it ought not to smother or divert attention from the scheme of taxation. The Justices will be fairly asked not to sanction a reduction of the House-tax, not only because it is a fair tax, not only because it is to be the security for a loan, not only because there is a deficit, but because any portion of the tax taken off would simply be a present to the landlords, who, of course, would not lower rents one pie. And how is it proposed to supply a substitute for the bonus which, if the contemplated reduction prove successful, will be presented to the landlords? By taxes on the necessaries of life, in the shape of octroi duties on the food of the people; taxes which already lead to extortion and oppression in the Mofussil; which enhance the prices of commodities by far more than the amount of the tax; which are are therefore alike unjust and impolitic. Will the Justices sanction a proceeding of that nature, one savouring more of the worst forms of native governments which we superseded, than of English justice? Will they endorse a measure which carries us back towards the age of native misrule? Transit duties would have reduced us to the level of the Gaikwar; octroi duties will drive us several degrees nearer to the period when the moturpha had a high rank in the scale of taxation. And for what are we to incur this odium? In order that a handsome present may be made to the landlords of Bombay. There are many landlords who will reject the bribe, but it is to be feared they are the honourable exceptions, for appearances indicate that many more will readily accept it. What fairness, it is said, is there in pure opposition? Well, pure opposition has its uses; but in the present case, in order to show that there is every desire to facilitate the useful labours of Mr. Crawford, an alternative and a sounder plan of obtaining the money has been proposed. We have already said that there is no reason why the Municipal Commissioner should not adopt a plan which will fill his treasury without doing the mischief inseparable from the scheme so vehemently and contemptuously advocated in the Council and in the Press. These are the issues which the Bench will have to decide at the meeting which begins to-day. Under these circumstances, and considering that the whole subject has not been fairly before the Bench until now, we do not see how the Legislative Council can consent to proceed with the Town Dues Bill until some discussion, covering the entire field, has taken place, and some determination has been arrived at respecting the future Municipal Taxation of Bombay.

WE are informed that the rumour which was current some time ago in Poona, that Colonel Harry Barr, Controller of Military Accounts in this Presidency, has been selected for the highest Military Financial appointment in India, that of Controller General, is confirmed, and that he will be succeeded here by Major Gray, who, for several years, held the office of Deputy Commissary General.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 30.

WE observed a little while back that it was hard to send the 1st Belooches back to Kurrachee, contrary to promises made to them by Lord Napier of Magdala, that they would not be disturbed after settling down near their friends at Hydrabad; but now we are glad to hear on excellent authority that they stand fast, and that the 2nd Belooches are to come down in their stead.—*Sindian, Oct.* 24.

THE "Gazette of India" of 24th October publishes a series of rules, which have been approved by the Governor General in Council, for the regulation of the salt traffic within the Customs jurisdiction of the Berars.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an Apothecary holding permanent medical charge of a civil station on the allowance sanctioned for Uncovenanted Medical Officers in the Notification of this Department, No. 2295, dated the 25th April 1867, may be allowed leave on the absentee pay admissible under the rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, provided it be not less than the military pay and allowances, or military pay of his rank (as the case may be), which would be admissible for that term of leave under Military Leave Rules.—*Gazette of India.*

WE are doomed to disappoint alike our friends and enemies. The Akhoond of Swat has been waiting for our force, and had prepared for war. Every head of a village had been called upon to furnish a horseman, and every proprietor a foot-soldier, for the campaign which he, like every sensible man in India, made sure would be the object of our mighty preparations. Every possessor of two bullocks was obliged to furnish two maunds of grain, which was being stored up for the use of the Akhoond's troops.—*Indian Public Opinion, Oct.* 23.

Letters from Turkistan received at Cabul, state that a strong rebellion has been raised against the authority of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan by the Kohistanees. The whole attention of the Sirdar is directed towards suppressing this insurrection. The Meers of Aujonee and Shibraghan have risen against him. He has for the present despatched General Naseer Khan to the Turkistan Frontier, adjoining Bamian, to watch the movements of the advancing army of Shere Ally Khan. It has, however, been asserted that this force, although it numbers nearly 7,000 men, has no intention to oppose the Cabul Ameer's troops, unless the latter moves for the interior of Turkistan which, however, has been strongly prohibited by Shere Ally Khan. There was quiet at Cabul in other respects. "Adaluts" are daily held by Sirdars Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Mahomed Aslum Khan, and Mahomed Ismail Khan, who are at the head of affairs.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that a most interesting debate took place at the sitting of the Supreme Council at Simla, on the 19th instant, on the subject of the "Punjab Tenancy Bill." Sir Richard Temple had presented the report of the Punjab Committee to whom the Bill had been referred, and who, much to the disgust no doubt of Sir John Lawrence, deprecated any attempt at spoliating the "proprietors." We understand that Mr. Maine made a most able and effective speech in favor of the supposed rights of occupancy of tenants in a province where they never possessed any.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, with Major Pasko, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, will be at Palumpore at the end of this month, to make preliminary arrangements for the grand Palumpore fare reported to come off at the beginning of next month.—*Ibid.*

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

RESTORATION OF THE MISAPPLIED FUNDS BY THE CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We beg to forward for publication in your issue of to-morrow, correspondence with Government on the subject of what has been termed the Cathedral School Trust.

We learnt on the 19th inst. that the Supreme Government had finally declined to contribute further towards paying the debts of the Cathedral. We therefore, in conjunction with Mr. Stewart, and in accordance with our pledge, have replaced the moneys taken last year from the funds in the hands of Messrs. Remington & Co., which are now in precisely the same condition as if they had never been touched.—We are, &c.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.
LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY.

Bombay, October 30.

[We are obliged to defer publication of the correspondence above referred to, on account of the late hour at which we received it.]

BRITISH CAVALRY.

THE following letter, extracted from the recently published Volume of the Despatches, addressed by the Duke of Wellington to Lord William Russell, and written in July 1826, will be read with interest :—

LONDON, 31ST JULY, 1826.

MY DEAR LORD,—When your letter reached me I was occupied with other matters, at that moment more pressing, and I laid it aside and only lately perused it. I cannot tell you with what satisfaction I have read it, and how entirely I agree in every word of it. I return it to you, but I beg you will let me have a copy of it. It would be very desirable that you should turn your mind to the organization of a regiment of dragoons, for instance of the present strength in one rank. How many troops and squadrons? What should be the original and ordinary formation? In answer to the last question, I should say three single lines. Each line probably a squadron, the distance each 400 yards. I throw out these ideas for your consideration, as it is desirable that you should be as much at home upon the mechanical and practical parts of the question as you are upon the theory. My practice in regard to the cavalry was this: first, to use them upon advanced guards flanks, &c., as the quickest movers, and to enable me to know and see as much as possible in the shortest space of time; secondly, to use them in the momentary pursuit of beaten troops; thirdly, to use them in small bodies to attack small bodies of the enemy's cavalry, but I never attacked with them alone, always with the infantry; and I considered our cavalry so inferior to that of the French, from want of order, although I considered one squadron a match for two French squadrons, that I should not have liked to see four British squadrons opposed to four French; and as the numbers increased, and order, of course, became more necessary, I was more unwilling to risk our cavalry without having a greater superiority of numbers. For this reason I used my cavalry less than Bonaparte did his, for he gained some of his battles by the use of his cuirassiers as a sort of accelerated infantry, with which, supported by masses of cannon, he was in the habit of seizing important parts in the centre or flanks of his enemy's position, and of occupying such points till his infantry could arrive to relieve them. He tried this manœuvre at the battle of Waterloo, but failed, because we were not to be frightened away; and, in fact, attacked the cuirassiers, who are in possession of the line of our cannon, with the squares of the infantry; and when once we moved them I poured in our Life Guards, &c. This shows the difference of his principles and mine; but it was to be attributed to his having his cavalry in order. Mine would galop, but could not preserve their order, and therefore I could not use them till our admirable infantry had moved the French cavalry from their ground.—Believe me, &c.,

WELLINGTON.

Does the censure still hold good, or have we improved in manœuvring? That the conviction expressed was deeply seated, is evident if we compare with the document penned at leisure the following passages written in camp, fourteen years before :—

To Lieut. Gen. SIR R. HILL, K. B.

SALAMANCA, 18TH JUNE, 1812.

I have received your letters of the 13th and 14th. I have never been more annoyed than by ———'s affair, and I entirely concur with you in the necessity of inquiring into it. It is occasioned entirely by the trick our officers of cavalry have acquired of galloping at every thing, and their galloping back as fast as they gallop on the enemy. They never consider their situation, never think of manœuvring before an enemy; so little that one would think they cannot manœuvre, excepting on Wimbledon Common; and when they use their arm as it ought to be used, viz., offensively, they never keep nor provide for a reserve. All cavalry should charge in two lines, of which one should be in reserve; if obliged to charge in one line, part of the line, at least one-third, should be ordered beforehand to pull up, and form in second line, as soon as the charge should be given, and the enemy has been broken and has retired. The Royal and the 3rd Dragoon Guards were the best regiments in the cavalry in this country; and it annoys me particularly that the misfortune has happened to them. I don't wonder at the French boasting of it; it is the greatest blow they have struck.

The next extract is from a Despatch to Lord Liverpool, dated the same day :—

I enclose a letter from Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill, and its enclosures, being two from Major General Slade, giving an account of an affair which he had with the enemy on the 11th inst., in which, owing to the eagerness and impetuosity of the soldiers, considerable loss was sustained. Your Lordship is aware that misfortunes of this kind have happened more than once in this country from the same cause, and I have frequently been present on occasions when the same conduct in the cavalry was likely to be attended by the same unfortunate results. Notwithstanding that this misfortune has occurred upon this occasion to a brigade consisting of two of the best and most experienced regiments we have, I have concurred with Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill in thinking that it is necessary to make a formal inquiry into the cause which occasioned the disorder, and the consequent losses in the attack made by Major General Slade on the enemy on the 11th instant. General Slade's action was occasioned by his advancing to Llera, to cover a movement by the Conde de Penne Villemur on Llerena, in order to collect at the harvest of Estramadura; and I learn that the enemy have since retired to Cordova.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

WITH regard to a docket from the Government of Bengal, dated 22nd September 1868, reporting with reference to an enquiry whether the transfer of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the rank of an Uncovenanted Medical Officer involves the loss of his services in the former appointment as counting towards pension and leave, that it was never intended that the officer should forfeit the privileges as to pension and leave which, under the rules, he might have already acquired while serving as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, excepting only that the previous service would not count towards the periodical increments to his salary, the Governor General in Council had approved of the views therein expressed.

A FURLOUGH REGULATION.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, when military officers in civil employ shall apply for leave beyond India on medical certificate, the Accountant General of the Province in which they may be serving, and not the Relieving Officer, will, on application, furnish the certificate prescribed in the 2nd paragraph of Government General Order No. 755, dated 17th July 1860, an extract from which is subjoined for facility of reference :—"When an officer in charge of cash or stores applies for leave on medical certificate, he shall be required to furnish a certificate from the officer taking charge of his duties, that, as far as can be ascertained after careful examination, nothing irregular nor any known demands against him remain unadjusted in his office."—*Gazette of India.*

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY, AND THE RESERVE.

THE following is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, and of the amount of reserve (consisting of coin and bullion, and Government securities) held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 30th Sept :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	4,11,38,820	3,49,25,610
Madras	69,38,450	5,57,890
Bombay	4,40,41,210	3,81,30,400
Allahabad	34,48,610	65,71,540
Lahore	25,7 ,920	56,75,340
Calicut	8,42,240	10,27,940
Trichinopoly	3,64,890	11,92,560
Vizagapatam	3,7 ,859	4,31,040
Nagpore	21,85,880	65,73,210
Kurrachee	21,93,394	37,06,740
Akola	26,770	37,280
Total	1 ,41,19,030	10,11,19,04

CASH BALANCES AT THE GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

THE following is a statement of Cash Balances, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of previous years :—

	August 1866.	August 1867.	August 1868.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Government of India	1,07,19,088	1,55,31,491	80,27,009
Bengal	98,73,618	1,21,65,783	1,40,14,231
British Burmah	19,42,255	20,53,296	27,54,787
North Western Provinces	1,98,15,638	1,83,8 ,271	1,81,98,451
Oudh	42,61,876	46,27,174	44,03,88
Punjab	1,10,88,671	1,09,54,871	1,07,47,261
Bombay	2,49,39,471	1,918,1,202	1,56,31,971
Central Provinces	44,70,548	53,60,617	39, 4,149
Madras	1 96,46,240	2,33,53 125	1,85,49,233
	10,67,51,405	11,18,77,835	9,63,10,342
Berars	40,81,356	..	..
Total	11,08,32,761	..	..

ALLOWANCES TO STAFF OFFICERS DURING PREPARATORY LEAVE.

THE Accountant General of Bengal wrote to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, on the 9th September 1868, as follows :—

"I have the honor, by direction of the Accountant General, to observe that the new rules for the grant of leave to Military Officers are silent as to the rate of allowance to be paid to Officers on preparatory leave under Section XVIII.; considering, however, that that description of leave is analogous to general leave taken in India, this Office has in three cases passed to Officers proceeding on the former leave full Military pay and allowances and half staff salary, I am to beg the favour of being informed whether this procedure has the sanction of Government."

This was forwarded to the Military Department for opinion. The following memorandum was sent by that Department, dated 12th October 1868 :

"In returning the enclosure of docket No. 2560, dated 18th September 1868, the undersigned is directed to inform the Financial Department that the allowances of an Officer taking leave preparatory to furlough have always been regulated on the principle applying to general leave, that is, an Officer is entitled during such leave to the Staff Corps pay of his rank and a moiety of his staff salary. The proceeding of the Examiner of Claims appears therefore to have been correct."

The above correspondence is published in the "Gazette of India."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 24TH OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8d.
Consols 94⅜.
Oriental Bank shares £43 10s.
Chartered " " £21 10s.
" Merc " " £30 10s.
4 per Cent. Government Securities... 91¾.
5 " " " ...105¾
5½ " " " ...110¾
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅜d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France......... } £68,875,000
Do. Notes outstanding £74,375,000

The sum of £122,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

A TRIBE FEUD ON THE SIND FRONTIER.

LAST April we gave some account of a feud which had sprung up between the Chootoos and Brahoees, in the hills near the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, in consequence of Nowsherwan, a notorious freebooter of the former tribe, and Omed Ali having "looted" a village of the Kedrance tribe of Brahoees under Jubbul Khan. Reprisals were made by the latter, and fighting was kept up for some length of time till it extended to Lus Beyla and so near Kurrachee that the authorities got an order tom-tomed about the town, warning the Brahoees in the place against going out to mix in the fight. The Chootoos, we believe, got rather the worst of the campaign, although assisted by the Bundeejohs and Bikkuks. These tribes, however, on returning from Omed Ali's camp fell out, the Bikkuks accusing the Bundeejohs of having stolen two of their camels. In reprisal, the Bikkuks carried off a flock of 80 goats belonging to their neighbours, who in return drove away 272 of the Bikkuks. A son of the Bikkur Chief Birio, named Allanah, went in pursuit of the marauders with 20 men, and on the 6th instant, overtook them near Khar, on Hubb River, when a fight ensued in which the Bundeejohs came off victorious, killing a Bikkuk, and wounding two, who are not expected to recover.—*Sindian, Oct.* 24.

TRANSIT DUTIES AT REWAH.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information the following notification which has been issued by the Maharajah of Rewah :—

"NOTIFICATION.—The levy of transit duties leading to the inconvenience of the people frequenting the Rewah territory, it is hereby notified that the levy of these duties is abolished for the convenience of the people in general."

"Dated Sawun Soodhee, 14th Sumwunt 1925."—*Gazette of India.*

KURRACHEE, THE FUTURE CAPITAL OF INDIA!

Says the "Sindian"—

"We believe we are not far wrong in stating that the subject of making Kurrachee the seat of Government in India is being agitated at home just now. The construction of the Euphrates railway, the neutralization of Afghanistan (as announced by the *Friend of India's* London correspondent, and to which we referred the other day,) and the policy to be observed on the Indian Western Frontier, all point to Kurrachee as the most important spot in our Eastern Empire."

Who would have thought it?

PASSAGE MONEY FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

THE establishment of a permanent service of Government troop transports in the Red Sea and Mediterranean having very greatly reduced the number of passages round the Cape for soldiers, and affected the average cost of such passages, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to modify paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 1017 of 1854, and to decide that soldiers obtaining a free discharge and electing to proceed from India to any of the British Colonies, shall be allowed the *bona fide* cost of passage for themselves and families from the chief port of the Presidency in which they are serving, to the colony or port nearest to the colony to which they elect to proceed, providing the amount of such passage does not exceed the undermentioned sums :—

For the soldier	Rs.	300
For his wife	"	300
For each child above one year of age	"	150

The money is in all cases to be payable to the Agent of the vessel in which the passage may be engaged.—*Gazette of India.*

THE DEARTH IN THE NORTH-WEST.

IN the supplement of the *Gazette* of the 15th October, the usual rainfall statement appeared; but it has an interest at this season which is fortunately not usual. We have gone on hoping against hope for rain, and there is none, and every day the truth presses on us more that the wheat harvest of 1869 will fail. The tables show only the hill stations to have had any sufficient rain. Taking the total from 1st April, Dharamsala has had 82 inches, Kussowlie 46, Palumpore 68, Bukloh 77. Of the plain districts, those under the hills have been best off. Kangra varies from 7 to 33 inches, Gurdaspore 33 to 40, Hushyarpore 15 to 18, Jullunder only 11 and 12, Lahore varies in different stations from 5 to 9 inches, Ferozepore from 4 to 12. The price of flour is lowest in some of the interior stations of Kangra and Gurdaspore; in the plains, down to 10 seers and 9 seers.—*Indian Public Opinion, Oct.* 23.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF AN ABSCONDED EUROPEAN.

WE mentioned the other day that Mr. John Webb had absconded from Calcutta under circumstances which could leave no doubt that he had rendered himself amenable to the criminal law. For the last two or three days there have been reports about that he had committed suicide, but in the absence of any mention in the Calcutta papers of any such event we deemed it best to withhold the information, lest it should be a *ruse* to put off the scent. It now appears however that his body, or a body supposed to be his, was discovered in a tank in Howrah, with, it is said, his clothes on the shore. Was there a coroner's inquest? If so, why have not the proceedings been published? Or, are coroner's inquests unknown at Howrah? Surely there ought to be some public enquiry of some nature when the body of a European is found under such suspicious circumstances. If it is true his clothes were found on the side of the tank, the presumption is raised that he met his death accidentally while bathing.—*Delhi Gazette, October* 27.

VACCINATION AT LADAKH.

DR. H. CAYLEY, on special duty in Ladakh, has been eminently successful in inducing the inhabitants to have themselves and their families vaccinated. During a tour he made lately, he says nothing could exceed the eagerness with which the people came forward to be vaccinated. No pressure nor even persuasion was resorted to. He merely sent notice a few days beforehand that he would be at a certain village on a certain date, and the people of their own accord assembled from all the neighbouring places. Whole families came from distances of two or three days' journey, quitting their houses and leaving their work during the busy season of the harvest. In the Nubra district 1,430 people were vaccinated; the majority of them children under twelve years of age, but among them a great many adults, and even the very aged tottered up and begged that they might undergo the process. Dr. Cayley says the people have the most intense fear of small-pox, which about fifteen years ago devastated the district. Since that time, however, it does not seem to have been epidemic. Inoculation have not been practised for several years, or only to a very small extent, as the people have the greatest dread of its effects in spreading small-pox. Dr. Cayley consequently found a very large proportion of the inhabitants entirely unprotected, and as far as he could judge from the history of previous epidemics, almost certain before long to suffer from another visitation of that fearful disease. He trusts, however, that the present very general spread of vaccination may be the means of warding off such a calamity for many years to come; and states that he is not without hope that among the people themselves vaccinators may arise who will continue in future years to keep up this prophylactic against small-pox.

Trade in Ladakh is in a flourishing state. During the week ending September 30th about eighty horse-loads of merchandise came in, besides a considerable amount of gold and silver and a quantity of Bokhara jewelry. A number of horses from Yarkand also arrived, some for sale and others purchased for the Cashmere Government. Several of the Yarkand traders took their goods straight down to the Punjaub, and some of the chief traders from the Punjaub went straight on to Yarkand and others have expressed their intention to do so.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 27.

IMPORTANT COTTON CASES.

THE "Journal du Havre" of 27th September publishes two judgments, which cannot fail to be interesting to cotton merchants in Bombay, delivered on 9th September by the Havre Tribunal of Commerce (M. Roederer presiding) in cases which had been tried before it, and which had reference to shipments from Bombay. The judgments are briefly to the following effect :—

1. In the case of a sale to arrive, of cotton from India, announced by telegram as to be shipped in a specified vessel expected from Bombay at Havre, the buyer is bound to receive the cotton sold, even when it has been shipped in another vessel, if the seller shows that he had engaged freight on board the specified vessel, and that it was an accidental circumstance beyond his control, such as the want of space on board, that prevented the shipment of the cotton in the vessel specified. (First judgment.)

2. On the other hand, the buyer is justified in refusing the merchandise shipped on board any other vessel than the one specified, if the substitution of one vessel for the other is not necessitated by any circumstance beyond his control, or by any unforeseen occurrence, or if the seller does not show that the shipper of the cotton had engaged freight on board the vessel specified. The delay in the sending of the cotton from the interior to the port of embarkation does not constitute one of those circumstances beyond control, which could authorize the substitution of one vessel for another. (Second judgment.)

3. When the substitution of a vessel is not justified by an unforeseen occurrence beyond control, the buyer has the right absolutely to refuse the merchandise shipped in another vessel than the one specified, however little may be the differences in the dates of departure, and even though a compensation is offered in consideration of the difference in the current rates. (Second judgment.)

These conclusions (says the journal from which we are translating) are in several points—particularly in regard to the resolution pure and simple pronounced in the second judgment—contrary to a recent judgment in the case of *Westphalen* v. *Dubuc and Seigfried*, delivered in another section of the tribunal and in reference to identical circumstances.

The following is the first of the two judgments :—

MASQUELIER v. REINHART, DIETRICH, & Co.

Seeing that, according to agreement of 3rd April 1868, Masquelier, Sons, & Co. sold to Reinhart Dietrich & Co. at the price of 112f. 50c. per 50 killogrammes 200 bales of cotton, part of 300 bales announced by telegram received at Havre on 1st April as to be shipped on board the ship "Staffordshire" expected at Havre from Bombay; and that on 6th June, Masquelier, Sons, and Co. informed the buyers that as there was no room for the cotton on board the "Staffordshire" it would arrive by the ship "Tweed," marked J S C on 184 in a circle;

That the "Tweed" having arrived, Reinhart, Dietrich and Co. refused to take the 200 bales, delivery of which was offered on debarkation, for the reason that according to them it was not the merchandise sold to them by the agreement of 3rd April, and that they, were not bound to pay for it as such;

That it is necessary above all to discover what was the common intention of the contracting parties, and to examine with this object the meaning attached to the clause "announced by telegram as to be shipped in the ship 'Staffordshire;'"

That if, in regard to the contract to arrive, the obligation on the part of the seller to ship in the vessel specified to the exclusion of any other is expressed by the absolute provison "to arrive by such vessel," it is evident that the formula "announced by telegram as to be shipped" implies a reserve on the part of the seller, and accepted by the buyer, providing against any circumstance beyond control, or unforeseen occurrence, which might prevent the actual shipment of the merchandise in the vessel specified and justify the shipment in another vessel; but apart from this question there is the greatest certainty as to the object clearly specified forming the subject of the agreement, and to establish a positive sale it is indispensable that at the time of the agreement the merchandise should be known to be bought and disposable, with its freight taken in the vessel specified;

That further it is thus we ought to understand the telegram which, summarising the advices in the possession of the seller, forms the basis of the agreement; that there is a great difference between that and a sale to arrive by a vessel to be hereafter specified, which leaves to the seller a great latitude for the carrying out of the transaction, while the present case assures to the buyer the existence and identity of the merchandise, and the doubt depending not on the will but on the possibility of shipping by the specified vessel, the spirit of the agreement requires that any substitution of vessel necessitated by circumstances independent of the will of the seller and the shippers, be made in such a manner as to protect the interests of the buyers in modifying in the least degree possible their situation, and any fault or negligence committed in this respect by the seller or the shippers affects seriously the seller's responsibility;

That Masquelier, Sons, and Company were advised on 6th June by letter from their correspondent in Bombay, dated 12th May, that the ship "Staffordshire" had finished its loading without being able to take on board the J S C on 184 in a circle, 300 bales of cotton, and that the cotton would be shipped on board the "Tweed," which was to leave during the week, and on the same day they made this circumstance known to the buyers; and it appears from evidence taken by the Tribunal that often at Bombay ship-captains, without being liable to pay an indemnity, do not ship all the merchandise for which freight has been engaged, either because they have miscalculated the capacity of their ships, or because the stowing has not been done in a sufficiently compact manner; and that is particularly likely to occur in the case of a vessel of very large tonnage like the "Staffordshire," which carries 6,000 bales of cotton; and however regrettable may be this uncertainty as to the fate of a part of the freight which has been engaged, and though a remedy may be desired in such a situation, it is necessary, nevertheless, to admit that shippers are subject to such a contingency by the usual practice of the place, and that in the present case the result has been an unforeseen occurrence anticipated by the clause which relates to it;

That the telegram which announced to Masquelier, Sons, & Co. the 300 bales by the "Staffordshire," specified it as No. 10; that the same number also appears in the invoice of the shippers of 11th May; that the bill of lading of the 300 bales by the "Tweed" is dated 11th May, the day when the "Staffordshire" terminated its loading without being able to take the 300 bales; and nothing suggesting a doubt that the freight for the 300 bales had really been engaged on board the "Staffordshire," the identity of the merchandise and its disposability at the moment indicated by the contract, are evident, and it is not less certain that the shippers showed diligence in making up for the disappointment experienced, by loading the cotton immediately on board the ship "Tweed," one of the first which was to leave after the "Staffordshire," and of a speed stated to be superior;

That in consequence of advices favourable to the "Tweed" the cotton expected by her obtained at Havre, after the 6th June (the day on which the change of vessel was announced to the buyers) the same price as the cotton expected by the "Staffordshire," which left eight days sooner; that the "Tweed" acquired for it, after the 18th August, an increased value of about 5f. per 50 kilogrammes over that of the "Staffordshire" still at sea; that without attaching more importance than is desirable to this result, which the chances of navigation might have modified, one is nevertheless obliged to acknowledge that if the proceedings of the shippers are free from all criticism and sufficient to disengage the sellers from all responsibility, in point of fact the buyers are far from having experienced the least prejudice by the substitution of the "Tweed" for the "Staffordshire."

For these reasons the Tribunal, deciding in the first instance, adjudges that the J S C on 184 in a circle, 300 bales of cotton discharged from the ship "Tweed" at the public and general warehouses, according to the judgment of this Tribunal formed the subject of the agreement of 3rd April; decrees in consequence that Reinhart, Dietrich, & Co., shall take delivery of them within forty-eight hours from this time, and shall pay the price of them to Masquelier, Sons, & Co., at the rate of 112f. 50c. per 50 kilogrammes, and this under a penalty of 300f. for every day of delay; and requires Reinhart, Dietrich & Co., to pay the costs.

The second judgment is as follows :—

SAMUEL HECHT *v.* REINHART, DIETRICH, & Co.

Seeing that, according to an agreement dated 26th May 1868, Samuel Hecht sold to Reinhart, Dietrich, and Co. at 102f. 50c. per 50 kilogrammes, 100 bales of cotton, announced by telegram from Tyabjee and Co. as to be shipped on the ship "Ardberg" from Bombay to Havre; that on 2nd June Samuel Hecht informed the purchasers that room could be found for twenty-seven bales only, in that ship, and for forty-five in the ship "Rowena," and that respecting the remaining twenty-eight bales the shippers were not yet in a position to state the name of the ship by which they would be sent; that on 29th June the plaintiff announced to the buyers that these twenty-eight bales were

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shipped on the ship "City of Lahore," and that the whole 100 bales were marked S T on H in a lozenge, with a counter mark N O; but that Reinhart, Dietrich, & Co. have refused to sign the memoranda of the different changes in the agreement, and that they hold that the forty-five bales sent by the "Rowena," and the twenty-eight bales sent by the "City of Lahore," cannot be taken as responding to the agreement of 26th May;

[The three paragraphs which follow are identical with the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of the first judgment, with the exception of the name of the vessel.]

Seeing that conformably to the above Samuel Hecht ought to be considered as having sold 100 bales of cotton which he knew at the moment of concluding the bargain to be available at Bombay, with freight taken on board the ship "Ardberg," and that Reinhart, Dietrich & Co. ought to have been able to count upon receiving the merchandise by the ship specified, provided there was no impediment by circumstances beyond control or unforeseen occurrences;

That it appears from documents produced during the discussion that Samuel Hecht had in his possession, on 26th May, only one letter from Tyabjee Brothers, of Havre, dated 18th May, informing him of what their friends in Bombay had written under date 25th April, viz., "29 bales of Oomra cotton from the interior on account of M. S. Hecht, are now alongside of the ship 'Ardberg.' We hope really to complete the lot of 100 bales by next mail;"

And a letter from the same, of 20th May, telling him—"Subjoined is what we find in a telegram from Bombay of the 15th inst., which has reached us this morning—'All interior cotton already shipped,'—which we interpret in the following manner:—All the cotton bought in the interior, of which your 100 bales of Oomra form part, is shipped here;" and it is desirable above all to remark that this advice, so interpreted, was contradicted by a new communication from Tyabjee Brothers to Samuel Hecht, dated 15th June, informing him that according to the letter dated Bombay 19th May, the 28 bales had for some days been alongside the "City of Lahore," but that the shipment by that vessel could only be announced as certain when the bills of lading would be signed;

That, therefore, Samuel Hecht, in agreeing with Reinhart, Dietrich, & Co., really only knew that the 29 bales were to be shipped on the ship "Ardberg," and the vague and general advice from Bombay of 15th May, relative to the shipment of all the cotton bought in the interior, without specifying the vessel, did not authorize him to state that the remainder of the 100 bales were also to be shipped in the "Ardberg;" that simple prudence should have determined him only to sell the remaining portion as to arrive by a vessel afterwards to be named, and that he in reality engaged himself to an extent beyond the positive advices which he had in his hands; that according to his submission he offered an allowance of 2f. 50c. per 50 kilogrammes for the 28 bales by the "City of Lahore;" that the principle of compensation would be applicable to the case if the buyers had experienced the sole eventuality resulting from the contract, *i. e.*, the changing of the vessel in consequence of circumstances beyond control, or of an unforeseen occurrence, and if in effecting this change the shippers had committed a fault or a negligence prejudicial to the buyers; but that, contrary to the terms of the agreement, the ship existed in reality only for a portion of the 100 bales; that in specifying it wrongly for the rest, the seller has changed the very essence of the transaction, since the clause under which the buyers treated could only apply to the 27 bales by the "Ardberg;" that there is thus ground for annulling the agreement in so far as it concerns the remainder of the 100 bales;

For these reasons the Tribunal, deciding in the first instance, adjudges that the forty-five bales by the "Rowena" and the twenty-eight bales by the "City of Lahore" cannot be taken to form part of the subject of the agreement of 26th May, entered into between Samuel Hecht and Reinhart, Dietrich, and Co., relative to 100 bales of cotton; declares in consequence the said agreement null and void as to these forty-five and twenty-eight bales; takes cognisance that Reinhart, Dietrich, and Co. are ready to receive the twenty-seven bales by the ship "Ardberg;" adjudges this offer sufficient for the execution of their part of the contract; decrees against Samuel Hecht; and requires him to pay costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MODERN PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The second letter of your daring correspondent, "Parsee," in your issue of the 28th instant, so far from agreeing with his first, is contradictory of it. In his first letter he scrupled not to denounce the Parsee religion altogether; in the second, the tone is quite different, and he seems to have been sensible of his error. To say that the modern Parsees have no religion at all, and to say that they are somewhat superstitious, are quite different things. In the present state of civilization no religion has been accounted *perfect*. Superstition creeps into every religion in a greater or less degree, and your correspondent is not the first among the Parsees who has attempted to ridicule several of their most absurd customs. But if there is one who, through incapacity to distinguish the solid and permanent basis of Zoroastrianism from all impure and useless additions, has rashly undertaken—armed with a tattered broom, to face a well-disciplined and well-accoutred knight, it is your daring correspondent. To free us from the few ceremonies and prejudices hovering over our heads, no aid of foreign persons has ever been solicited, nor are we in such a degraded condition that such aid is deemed necessary; for the patriotic work has already been commenced by our educated and enlightened youths, and the end which their labours will achieve remains to be seen.

It has been justly observed by an acute writer that among most people religious prejudices are natural; they spontaneously take root in their hearts; and if diligently nurtured, they grow up; if their growth is obstructed, they decay. To the vulgar everything said by fantastical impostors under the name of religion is welcome. To them the fulfilment of the so-called religious duties is a pleasure. To them it is an useful and healthy employment. It is this that keeps their life in motion; that whiles away their time; that makes their existence less tedious; that supplies food to their vacant mindedness. But as civilization advances, as the seeds of education are spread everywhere by a benign Government, a new class is formed, which casts away all the old ideas strictly adhered to by their less fortunate brothers, takes consolation in sublimer objects, and is known by the name of Reformers. Their number gradually increases; every one tries to purify the minds of his comrades and to liberate them from prejudices, until at last society rises to a climax, similar to that in the ancient classic age of the Athenians in the time of Pericles and Phidias, as yet unparalleled in the history of the world. But the prop on which the ideal of civilization rests does not continue to be strong. Unable to take its stand firmly, and unsupported, it sinks to the ground with far greater speed than it was raised.

The Persians have not escaped the fury of such a dire catastrophe. From the lofty and prosperous condition in which they were in the time of their great King Cyrus, they were hurled down by hordes of barbarians inflamed with wild fanaticism. But the worst had not befallen them before they were forced in terror to seek refuge in a remote and unknown land. After remarkable vicissitudes of fortune, they scattered themselves in different parts of Western India, and the modern Parsees who now strive to ameliorate their condition and regain their original vigour and purity of mind are the descendants of this once persecuted people. That almost all the customs and prejudices prevalent among us at present, and known by the disgusting and hackneyed name of religious ceremonies, were in the main borrowed from the Hindoos, with whom we came in intimate connexion, is a fact based upon historical record. It is from these destructive thorns, therefore, that our community requires to be freed; not because the purity of our religion is thereby much impaired, but because it appears so to the shallow-minded, to the ignorant, to the misinformed. There is no precept in the Ethics of Aristotle, or in the Moral Philosophy of Bishop Butler, which has not been mentioned in the religious books of the Parsees, although they are in an imperfect state. The ridiculous customs and prejudices of the Parsees, and the solid basis of their religion, are entirely different things. It is the former that ought to be cast away; any impure touch to the latter is in fact defrauding the religious world of one of its glorious ornaments.—Yours obediently,

A PARSEE PRIEST.

Bombay, 30th October.

THE NIZAM AND SALAR JUNG.

WE have just received a letter from an officer in the Deccan, out of which we give one or two items of moment to those who take an interest in Hyderabad affairs.

It seems that the Nizam, in common with other independent native chieftains, has recently received a "khureetah" from the Viceroy assuring His Highness that "his authority is supreme" within his dominions, that he can do as he likes, and "remove his minister whenever he pleases, but as a *sincere friend and well-wisher* he (the Governor General) would strongly recommend his not removing Salar Jung, who manages the country so well, for bad management was the sole cause of the Berar country being taken by the British Government, and any further mismanagement would compel it to interfere in the *same* way," or words to that effect.

Our correspondent goes on to say that "the letter appears to have made the Nizam more angry with Salar Jung, and must one day, he thinks, end in his removal, one way or other, whether our Government like it or not; and the whole of the city is against him. It is quite ridiculous our Government supposing Salar Jung the only good fish in the sea."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct 27.*

BOMBAY.

OWING to the accidental omission of Mr. Shamrow Narayen's name from the List of Justices, a corrected list was published by Government yesterday.

A WOMAN named Essoo, residing in an oart at Girgaum, fell into a well on Thursday night while drawing water. A man named Abdoola Ramjee, who is living in the same oart, on hearing the splash, jumped in and saved the female.

YESTERDAY in Chambers the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, on the application of Mr. Peile, granted a final discharge to Pussoo Jairaz. His Lordship also, on the application of Mr. Winter, granted a discharge to Byramjee Cama.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Dacca," Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, from Vingorla:—Captain Nicholson, Lieutenant Munro, Dr. O. Farrel, Dr. Foss, Inspector General of Hospitals, 55 men of R. A. and of 108th Regiment, 6 women, 16 children, &c.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor has promissed his patronage to the Concert to be given in the Grant Road Theatre by the "Haddington" Minstrels. The entertainment will therefore be postponed till about the 14th inst., and we doubt not that it will then receive liberal patronage.

THE charge against several Hindoo merchants, of extortion and criminal intimidation at the Cotton Sutta Bazaar, was heard by Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Branson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence. His Worship after hearing a deal of evidence dismissed the case.

THE following passengers will sail today per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Sumatra," Captain C. A. White, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Major General C. H. M. Skinner, Mrs. Horne and two children, Dr and Mrs Mennie and infant, Lieutenant Begbie, Miss Beardmore, Surgeon C. Robertson, and Mr. Weir.
For Marseilles—Mrs Bivar, Mr. Campbell, Captain Mellersh, R. A., Colonel J. Field, Captain White, R. E., Captain Godson.
For Suez.—Dr. Cruikshank.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "China," Captain Steward, sailed yesterday to China with 1503 chests of Malwa opium, 924 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—*For Galle*—Dr. Fishbourne and Miss McPherson. *For Singapore*—Col. McPherson and Mr. C. McClelland. *For Shanghai*—Mr. McPherson. *For Melbourne*—Two Misses Conelly. *For Hongkong*—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March		
Overture	...Diamonds of the Crown...	Auber.
Quadrille	..Serenade.....................	Balfe.
Selection	. Trovatore	Verdi.
Waltzes	...Donna............................	Laurent.
Galop	...Alexandra	Kuhner.

ON the 15th instant a Chinese carpenter employed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, while working at pier No. 2 was knocked into the water by a pair of cross stays which fell out of the pier. The unfortunate man sank immediately, and his body has not yet been recovered. By the fall of the same pieces of timber a Hindoo was severely injured.

THE European who entered the shop of Bapoo Vithul on 2nd October, assaulted the shopkeeper, and carried off some watches, was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday. He gives his name as Thomas Smith, and says that he is an engineer. The charges are, that he assaulted Bapoo and stole one gold watch, one gilded and three silver watches, and a case—valued at Rs. 100. The case was adjourned till the 2nd prox.

YESTERDAY, before Sir Joseph Arnould in chambers, Mr. Hurrell made an application for a day to be fixed to show cause why Mr. H. F. Knott should not be removed from his position as liquidator of the Bombay Contract Building Company. He stated that Mr. Knott was at present at Poona, and was doing nothing for the company, though the assets were gradually dwindling away. The application was granted.

THE Circus there is no doubt is going on well in the right direction. The performances are being changed to some extent almost every evening, and these changes too are decided improvements. On Thursday evening Master Collins was introduced with his equestrian sensation. A young rider he is, but certainly daring and skilful; and his performance was deservedly received with the highest admiration. The audience too has greatly improved, and we expect that the public will continue to show their appreciation of a good company when it is in Bombay.

THE following cases of cholera were reported to Dr. Lumsdaine, Acting Health Officer, on Thursday last, by several District Registrars:—1, 2nd Marine Lane, recovering; 1, Bholeshwur Dhurumsalla, died; 1, Manockjee Merwanjee's Oart, recovered; 1, Dhobie Talao, sent to the Jamsetjee hospital; 1, Wady Bunder, recovered; 1, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, recovering; 1, Moogbhat Lane, sent to the Jamsetjee hospital; 1, Khetwady, recovered; 1, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, died. Up to two o'clock yesterday afternoon the following cases were reported:—3, Funnuswady, recovering; 1, Bholeshwur, sent to the Jamsetjee hospital; 1, Oomercarry Road, recovering; 1, Moogbhat Lane, recovering; 1, Narelwady, Mazagon, recovered; 1, Matarpacaddy, sent to hospital.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

NOV. 1ST.—21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—ALL SAINTS' DAY.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

11 A.M.—Anthem, "I will arise." Litany. Sermon. Holy Communion. Hymns 135 and 255.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem, "O give thanks unto the Lord," (Dr. Elvey). Hymn 255.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany. Communion. Sermon. Hymns 137 and 181.

6 P.M.—Prayers—Sermon. Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes." Hymn—256. Hymn—"O Paradise, O Paradise."

(Collection for Choir Fund).

TRINITY CHAPEL,—SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns.—The "Spouse of Christ" and Hymn 255.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 255, 256, and 263.

(A Collection in aid of the Repair Fund.)

THE HARBOUR.

A Service, with Sermon and Holy Communion, will be held on board H.M.S. "Vigilant" at 10 o'clock, and on board the "Bates Family" at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

A SERVICE will be held by the Rev. James Paterson at eleven o'clock on board the ship "Coimbatore," lying off Custom House Bunder.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENCE.—Two seamen from the "Mary Stenhouse" were sent to prison for three weeks for disobedience on board.

GAMBLING.—Four Hindoos were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each for gambling in a public place.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

TRADING WITHOUT LICENSES.—Lalla Kalla, Nana Vishnoo, and Muga Tonsee were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 12, or suffer a month's imprisonment for trading without a certificate.—Dewa Soba on a similar charge was fined Rs. 25 with the same alternative.—Other five cases were settled.

THE NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE following is a corrected list of the newly commissioned Justices:—

EUROPEANS.

Abbott, Henry Byam.
Astley, Henry Edward.
Blaney, Thomas.
Brereton, R. M.
Cameron, H. L.
Davey, William.
Dunbar, John.
Eccles, W. S.
Edginton, Alfred.
Emerson, W.
Ferguson, S. B.
Fox, C. E.
Flynn, James.
Fuller, J. A.
Gubbay, A. M.
Hamilton, Rowland.
Hancock, G. E.
Hughes, W. T.
Joynt, F. G.
Ker, T. D.
Kirkham, Thomas Brown.
Knight, Robert.
Knolles, T. W. H.
Lyon, Isodore B.
Manisty, Henry.
Mackenzie J. T.
Maclean, J. N. H.
Macpherson, John.
Morland, Henry.
Murphy, H. de L. P.
O'Leary, John.
Orr, John William.
Peel, W. F.
Phayre, Robert.
Pigot, John Edward.
Rawlinson, G.
Rawlinson, George.
Rimington, George Frederick.
Rochefort, S.
Robinson, G. T.
Russell, Edward Lechmere.
Russell, L.
Sassoon, A. D.
Sleater, John Montgomery.
Spens, A T.
Sutherland, S. S.
Taylor, T. E.
Turner, F.
Walshe, W. Prendergast.
Waddington, T.
Ward, T. W.
Warden, J. L.
White, J. H.
Wright, Henry Louis.

NATIVES.

Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy.
Amidass Manjee.
Govind Vittal Kurkare.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy.
Hunsraj Kurumsee.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
Janardan Sakharam Gadgil.
Khunderao Chimanrao Bedurkur.
Luckmidass Khimjee.
Meherjeebhoy Bapoojee Vicajee.
Moorarjee Gokuldas.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Pandoorang.
Narayen Wamanrow.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
Raghoonath Narayen Kote.
Shamrow Narayen.
Shamrow Pandoorang.
Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
Vundrawundass Purshotumdass

A number of the new Justices of the Peace, under the Commission issued in Thursday's "Government Gazette," met yesterday for the purpose of qualifying themselves. They mustered in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, and went to the chambers of the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould and took the necessary oaths or affirmations. The following are the names of those who qualified yesterday:—

EUROPEAN.

Astley, Henry Edward.
Blaney, Thomas.
Chapman, C. E.
Edginton, Alfred.
Emerson, W.
Flynn, James.
Hamilton, R.
Kirkham, Thomas Brown.
Knight, Robert.
Morland, Henry.
O'Leary, John.
Orr, John William.
Robinson, G. T.
Sleater, John Montgomery.

NATIVE.

Amidass Manjee.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy.
Hunsraj Kurumsee.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
Janardam Sakharam Gadgil.
Khunderao Chimanrao Bedurkur.
Meer Sassoon Moses.
Meherjeebhoy Bapoojee Vicajee.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Pandoorang.
Narayen Wamanrow.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
Shamrow Pandoorang.
Shamrow Narayen.

The following Justices who had been previously appointed, but had never qualified, also attended and did so yesterday:—

EUROPEAN.

Campbell, Alexander H.
Joynt, Francis George.
Lyon, Isadore Bernadotte.
Mackenzie, John Thomas.
Murphy, H. de la Poire.
Smith, James George.
Taylor, Thomas E.
Turner, Francis.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, October 24*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude, Mr. Arthur Brandreth, of the Civil Service.

Mr. C. D. Field, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 10th instant of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No. 3837, dated the 21st ultimo.

Mr. J. H. Belchambers, Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, received charge of the office of Registrar on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Lieutenant F. B. Morris, of the General List, Infantry, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieutenant W. F. Badgley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to the Rewah and Bundelkund Topographical Survey Party, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe.

The appointment of Lieutenant H. S. Hutchinson, R. A., to the Revenue Survey Department, published in Revenue Notification No. 909, dated the 24th ultimo, will have effect from the 13th August 1868.

The following promotion has been sanctioned in the Revenue Survey Department to fill an existing vacancy,—Lieutenant J. E. Sandeman, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 6th instant.

The Reverend E. J. Tandy, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the deputation of Lieutenant E. Gibson on special duty, the following appointments in the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as a temporary arrangement:—

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant H. F. Showers, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern (on probation), to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Ouseley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, or until further orders.

Lieutenant T. F. Showers, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Black, 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, has been granted leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

Captain J. Jacob, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, Officiating Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr John Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Hyderabad Commission, with effect from the 1st July 1868:—

Major J. Allardice, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Colonel Stubbs, appointed to officiate as Commissioner of East Berar, but to continue to act as Commissioner of West Berar in the room of Mr Lyall on leave.

Captain J. G. Bell, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Major Allardyce.

Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, vice Captain Bell.

Mr. C. Hordern, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Captain R. C. Menzies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Lieutenant Szczepanski.

Lieutenant R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Mr C. Hordern.

Mr. Bomanjee Jamsajee, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Captain Menzies.

Lieutenant F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class vice Lieutenant Bullock.

Captain G. E. Fryer, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in British Burmah, reported his return to duty at Rangoon from sick leave to England on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo.

Mr T. E. Ellison, C. S., to be Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

The appointment of Mr. H. W. Steel, notified in Orders of 2nd October, No. 1659, is cancelled.

The following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission are sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council with effect from the date on which Colonel K. T. Snow proceeded on furlough:—

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major F. A. Fenton to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain W. B. Thomason to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class

Mr J. W. Chisholm to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Major C. Elliot, C.B., Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore, is granted preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Taylor, C.B., of the Royal Engineers Superintending Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjaub, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. L. Keir, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 26th October 1868, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Kurrachee and Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe (medical certificate) under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—No. 616 of the 24th September 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the under mentioned officer:—Major Arthur Hill Millett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Berar, for 2 years under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain O. I. Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, in accordance with Clause 79 of Army Circulars of 1865, dated War Office 1st August 1865, that the words within one year of such discharge to complete a total period of twenty one or twenty-four years' service, in paragraph 7 of Clause 19 of Army Circulars of 1867, published in Government General Order No. 1081, dated 21st November 1867, be cancelled.

Captain Edwin Venour, of the late 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Thomas Charleton Herrick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, Department Public Works Punjab, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking after 2nd November 1868.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) A. A. Dick, Cadre of the late 52nd Native Infantry, promoted to be Captain, from 6th February 1868, in the room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. F. Waddington, promoted.

Captain A. Cockburn (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 53rd Native Infantry, is to rank from 13th June 1866, in the room of Captain Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) J. B. Y. Mathewson, deceased.

Captain F. J. N. Mackenzie (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 52nd Native Infantry, is to rank from 7th September 1866, in the room of Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) W. H. Lowther, promoted.

MEMO.—The promotion of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Douglas George Manning, late 52nd Native Infantry (resigned) to the rank of Captain regimentally from 13th June 1866, published in G. G. O. No. 586 of 18 6, is cancelled.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor," to fill existing vacancies:—

Ressaldar Major Kaleh Khan, "Khan Bahadoor," 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar Ramdeen Pattuck, 2nd Native Infantry.

Subadar Durreah Singh, 5th Native Infantry.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major W. G. D. Massy, of the 5th Lancers, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of Division, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division, on the Establishment, with effect from the 12th October 1868 vice Colonel H. Nicoll, whose tenure of staff service expires on that date.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hydrabad is confirmed:—

No. 163 of the 7th October 1868—Appointing Major H. C. Dowker, 2nd in command, 4th Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, to command the 3rd Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, vice Lieutenant Colonel G. Nightingale, deceased.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hydrabad is confirmed:—

No 164 of the 11th October 1868:—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 3rd Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, dated the 6th October 1868, directing Lieutenant C. J. O. Fitzgerald, Officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain T. H. Way, Officiating Adjutant, to officiate in addition as 2nd in Command, as a temporary measure, consequent on the death of Lieutenant Colonel G. Nightingale.

The services of Captain H M B Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintendent of Irrigation Works, Oudh, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Executive Engineers with effect from the 1st September 1868.

Mr. R. Smith is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

Mr. P. H. Brown is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

WAHABEE ELEMENTS IN INDIA.

(*Englishman, Oct. 24.*)

THERE have not been wanting, of late, various signs, besides the renewed activity of the Hindustani colony on the slopes of the Mahabun, to prove that the disaffected section of the Mahomedan population in Bengal, has again had recourse to the practices checked by Captain Parson's raid into the Wahabee head-quarters at Patna. The movement has not, however, been confined to Lower Bengal. Mysterious preachers have addressed attentive crowds at Delhi. Placards in Persian have been posted on the walls of the Lucknow Musjids, urging on the faithful the duty of keeping alive their enmity to the Kaffirs. At Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Benares, the Urdu presses have been busily employed in throwing off publications of various sorts, but having this object in common, that they all inculcated the duty laid upon the faithful of supporting the *jehad* waged by a few brave exiles against the unbelievers. Of course, the ignorant and fanatical Mahomedan population of Bengal have been awarded a prominent place in the plans of the leaders of this new Wahabee development, and yet it can scarcely be called new, when there is overwhelming evidence to prove that it has been going on for the past eight years. The exigencies of frontier politics have but fanned the smouldering fire into a fitful flame: a flame which in quiet times might have passed unnoticed, but which after the revelations at the trial of Ahmed-oollah and his friends, the Government have done well in closely watching. The recent unaccountable demand for gold, the disappearance of gold mohurs, as well as the indiscretion of some enthusiastic preachers, were all so many signs that the so-called Wahabee agency was once more in active operation, and anxious to afford the sinews of war for another outbreak on the frontier, as it had done in the case of the Sittana campaign.

The Mahomedans of Central and Eastern Bengal are nearly all Ferazees. They have ventured before now, as at Baraset, on open insurrection, and are remarkable for their ignorance, bigotry, and dislike of their Kaffir rulers. They sent a contingent to Mulkah, and subscribed the largest share of the funds for the support of the colony. Hence it was naturally to be supposed that the occurrence of a new frontier war would find them again engaged in treasonable practices. Of late the districts of Maldah, Bograh, Rajshahye, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Dacca, and part of Moorshedabad have been the scene of the ministrations of an active band of preachers, who, taking for their text, the duty of upholding and supporting those who had devoted themselves to the waging of a *jehad* against the infidels, went on to enforce the necessity of a new war with the "Company" and the "Maharanee" as a means to the restoration of the Mogul Empire. In addition to the reward promised by the Koran to martyrs for their faith, the preachers held out to an agricultural population the promise that, when the Emperor of Delhi should possess his own again, all who had helped to bring about so glorious a result, should hold their lands rent free for ever. So powerful an inducement was scarcely required to induce crowds in every village to pledge themselves to the support of the crescentaders.

The plan adopted for turning this pledge to account was simple and effective. Its only defect was, that it did not provide for the consequences of the return from Sittana of men, who had there been disenchanted of the *jehad*, its proportions, its importance, its object, and its prospects of success. Two principal Centres were selected for the dissemination of disaffection, one at Dacca, and the other at Patna. In these two cities resided the moving spirits of the plot. Subordinate to them were what we may call Head Centres. In each district was a Centre, and a staff of preachers. With this machinery money and men were passed up the valley of the Ganges, and incendiary publications passed down for distribution through Bengal. The duty of the preacher was to stir up the fanaticism of the Mahomedans, until each man agreed to subscribe; the Centres collected the subscriptions and kept the accounts of each man's contribution, whilst the Head Centres, stationed generally at some convenient locality near the line of railway, forwarded all sums collected and all recruits to the depots up-country. The plot did not evidently lack careful organisation. The most curious part of the matter, however, is the fact that the subscriptions were arranged according to a carefully graduated sliding scale. The higher ranks were called upon to subscribe 2½ per cent. of their yearly income, whilst the very poorest, were required to put by, every day, a handful of rice, which was taken every Friday and deposited at the village Musjid.

Such are the outlines of the latest phase of Wahabee activity in Lower Bengal. That the Government of Mr. Grey will not perpetrate the mistakes of Sir Frederick Halliday in his management of the Patna Moulvies, we are well assured. It is only by unceasing vigilance that these plots can be counteracted, though there are not wanting signs that the Mahomedans will, at no distant date, learn the bitter lesson, that they have freely given of their substance, not so much to advance what they consider the cause of God, as the worldly interests of his self-styled ministers.

ST. JANUARIUS.

NAPLES, SEPTEMBER 20.

YESTERDAY was a propitious one for this city. The blood of its patron saint liquefied in a manner sufficient to satisfy the expectations of the most earnest devotee. There have been times when the prayers of the priests have promised to be as unavailing as the prayers of the priests of Baal, and the day dedicated to St. Januarius has almost passed before his blood has shown any signs of liquefaction; and even then, perhaps, it has only liquefied partially. But yesterday was a complete success. The prayers of the faithful prevailed in a shorter time than usual. At daybreak solicitations began to be sent up to Heaven to perform the wonted miracle; at a few minutes before nine o'clock the hard dry clot of the saint's blood showed signs of life; and at exactly twenty-five minutes past nine it was as liquid as water. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the usual procession of acolytes, priests, and canons was formed, and the bust of the saint in his episcopal robes, and the sacred vessel containing the blood, were borne up the centre aisle of the cathedral to the high altar; and then there was much worshipping and obeisance and prostrations to the earth, and the holy vessel was presented to each of the canons, priests, and acolytes separately, who examined it closely and then kissed it with extreme reverence. After it had thus been inspected and adored by those whose sacred calling privileged them to stand round the altar, an aged bishop in his canon's robes, accompanied by an acolyte with a candle, bore it round to the assembled multitude.

Every opportunity was afforded to show the canons that the blood was really liquid. The round glass, something of the shape of the case of an old-fashioned Geneva watch, contained two phials, one large, the other small; and in each a portion of the blood was turned round several times, while a candle was placed on one side so that the liquid could be seen moving easily. The good bishop, with true Italian politeness, seeing that your correspondent was a foreigner, gave him an excellent view of it, holding it close before his eyes, and turning it round several times; and the only tribute your correspondent had to pay for the courtesy was to kiss it after the manner of the faithful.

That the two bottles in the round glass vessel contained a darkish red fluid which behaved as all fluids do when they are shaken or turned over there can be no possible doubt; but whether the fluid is the same material as was seen in the same bottles, or in bottles very like them, a short time previously, is a question upon which it would be presumptuous to offer an opinion. One fact is certain. The great majority of the Neapolitans believe that the miracle is genuine, and it will take a long course of instruction in philosophy and natural science to shake their belief. There are doubters, and even in the cathedral itself I heard a controversy upon the subject, in which one man profanely attributed the transformation to some chemical process, and another expressed an opinion that the devil had something to do with it; but a third, who said it was the work of the Deity, had the little audience which were within hearing entirely with him. The mass have a faith which asks no questions. They are curious enough to see that the phials do really contain a liquid; but when satisfied upon that point, the cruel doubts which would be sure to occur to a Saxon—that the bottle might have been changed, or that liquid might have been poured into them—never seem to enter their heads. They believe in their priests, and to suspect sleight of hand would be monstrous. Their curiosity to be convinced of the fact of the fluid's existence detracts considerably from reverence of conduct. To judge by the crushing and crowding and pushing, the audience might have been spectators of a conjuror's show instead of devotees in a consecrated building; and neither the presence of the saint's blood nor the performance of a miracle by Heaven were sufficient to calm those evil emotions of the human heart which contending interests generally evoke. Small boys, in what they might perhaps call clothes, but which answered none of the purposes for which clothing is supposed to be intended, clambered up pillars and rails much as if they were in Trafalgar-square, and were incontinently pulled down by the legs by officious sacristans. Finely dressed ladies would stand upon chairs, and respectable old gentlemen behind them endeavoured to pull them down—generally succeeding; but not before many daggers had been drawn in the bright eyes, and loud and long recriminations had obliged the canon to stop in his course and gently upbraid the disputants. Eventually, most people seemed to get what they wanted; and the behaviour of the ladies in grand toilettes, and the cripples in rags, and the children almost without rags, and the soldiers and officers in their uniforms, and the young men with their many-coloured ties and collars, was much the same. All inspected curiously at first, then adored and kissed the vessel twice. At eleven o'clock a procession of priests, canons, and some twenty-five bishops, besides a host of other ecclesiastical officials, formed to conduct his Eminence Cardinal Riario Sforza to his throne, and the performance of high mass followed.

After service the day was a simple holiday. The Government of Victor Emmanuel does not come forward, like the paternal government of the good old days, to assist the Church in her festivities. There are no marchings of soldiers, or grand reviews, or large displays of fireworks, or universal illuminations. Here and there a few coloured lamps were set up in the poorest houses in honour of the patron saint of the city, but such instances were comparatively rare. Eager though the inhabitants be to see the blood of St. Januarius and to kiss the vessel containing it, they do not seem disposed to sacrifice much oil in his honour. It is very doubtful whether the kissing would be so popular if it had to be paid for. As it is, it is gratis; and if all the Church wants is implicit faith in her children, she ought to be satisfied. For the next seven days the blood both here and at Pozzuoli—where it liquefies at exactly the same moment as here—will be shown to the faithful, and then it will congeal again till the 16th of December, when the prayers of the faithful will again appeal to Heaven to liquefy it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE POLICY OF NAVAL AND MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.

WE consider it a good sign that a man like Captain Sherard Osborn appeals to the new constituency of Birkenhead to return him to the coming Parliament. If men like him have a chance where before they had none, an element of some value may be added to the composition of Parliament. Perhaps as the most prominent and distinguished of our young naval officers, one who has acquired at the same time no little experience as an administrator both in his own profession and otherwise, and who has also very great powers of lucid exposition—Captain Sherard Osborn seems exactly fitted to challenge attention to revolutionary ideas in naval administration and expose every sort of abuse. Without subscribing to his revolutionary notions—but also not dissenting from them—we may at least recognise it as an advantage that many questions must be cleared up by the thorough discussion which a revolutionary challenge, if ably supported, must lead to. It is an additional advantage that Captain Osborn announces himself as a supporter of the views of "advanced Liberals."

While Captain Osborn's opinions as to retrenchment generally are those of a certain party, while he objects to taxing people at home for "naval squadrons and military contingents at so many foreign stations," while he is for urging the colonies to assume the entire responsibilities and charges of self-government—he has shown in several ways how his technical knowledge will co-operate in a thorough reform of the system. In regard to foreign stations, for instance, he has pointed out in his valuable evidence before Mr. Seely's committee, that apart from the general policy of them much waste goes on in the detailed administration which would need to be amended even for the smaller fleets he would retain abroad. Thus ships might be kept much longer in commission than they are, saving the whole expense of bringing them home often for expensive alterations and repairs, and the expense of fitting and sending out new ships, and also preventing the neutralization of force during the present process. The better and cheaper plan would be to send out fresh crews as the men abroad required to be relieved. The same may be said of his argument for keeping dockyards merely for peace emergencies with a sufficient reserve, a trained staff. It is impossible, he says, for a single administration to supervise many dockyards, and he effected large economies himself on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the simple plan of diminishing the number of repair establishments. If you have in your own dockyards a trained staff, that is quite enough to insure that the increase of work in war time to be mainly in private dockyards, as it would have to be largely even on the present system would be sufficiently supervised. His technical knowledge, however, will be useful also in proposals which will produce large economies, but where the points involved are so technical that it is difficult for outsiders to form a sure opinion. Of this sort is the proposal to substitute the turret system in ironclads for the broadside principle, to which the Admiralty beyond dispute is wedded. Captain Osborn, and many naval critics say, that the turrets will enable us to have better and stronger ships, as well as cheaper ones, than is possible on the broadside principle. They may be right, or they may be wrong; the Admiralty's technical reasons for cleaving to broadsides may be justifiable because of other advantages, though their statements are all denied; but the new ideas are obviously worth debating. There is not only the question of economy—it is plainly no disadvantage to England as a naval Power that ships should have to be multiplied in the fleets of the future. Instead of having all our eggs in one or two baskets, all our fighting strength in a few magnificent liners, we shall have it susceptible of concentration and diffusion, so that less need be set on a particular chance. In such conditions, a failure here and there is more likely to be compensated by general activity and spirit. Another advantage will be the greater speed and facility with which the smaller ships can be built on an emergency. It is a serious charge against the present Admiralty that the turret system, which promises so much and is supported by so much independent authority, has never been sufficiently experimented on. On minor points of economy there will also be much to be said. The transport of crews, and not ships, to foreign stations has already been glanced at, but Captain Osborn had a good deal to say in his evidence on the nondescripts and interlopers who are entered on the books of the navy as stokers and the like, and who might as well be non-existent. Another point is that large savings might be made by careful distinctions between repairs and alterations, so as to keep the dockyards from "making work." The captain of a ship in commission, he points out, should be held responsible for all repairs—it should be his duty to sanction every requisition on the dockyards, and a point of merit with him to maintain his ship at as little expense as possible.

Such is the kind of knowledge which a man like Captain Osborn may be expected to bring to bear on Admiralty methods and routine. His address shows that he is quite well aware of the duties he will be required to discharge. He asserts emphatically that, "so far as the navy is concerned, it is the want of professional or technical information by the Liberal members which has enabled the Admiralty to thwart the wish of Parliament to combine our vast expenditure with the production of a fleet fit to protect our coasts and to meet the requirements of the future." We believe that, if Captain Osborn succeeds, he will do much to supply this want. A good many subjects remain dark to popular comprehension, because those who have technical knowledge either will not or cannot explain themselves; but Captain Osborn, if he can once get face to face in parliament with the defenders of the present Admiralty, is just the man to popularize a theory as to the use and management of the navy adapted to the revolutions and inventions which are continually in progress.—*Economist.*

THE "SCIENTIFIC REVIEW" NAMES AS THE CAUSE hitherto alleged for the heat of July the eruption of Vesuvius, the earthquakes in the Sandwich Islands, the approach of the Gulf Stream, the shooting stars of November, and the return of the troops from Abyssinia. We may add, the political caloric disengaged by the attack on the Irish Church: but, in truth, though that attack has a great deal to do with the matter, it is in quite another way. We have the following from a trustworthy source. The Sun and the Prince of Darkness, Apollo and Apollyon, bought a joint bargain of coal, the stock of a bankrupt selling off: the whole was delivered at the Sun's cellar. Now, Apollyon, being very busy helping Mr. Gladstone with the Irish job, forgot to send for his share; and both halves were accordingly, by inadvertence, laid on the sun's surface. We all know the result.—*Athenæum.*

FROM THE "ABSTRACTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL Results of a Census of New Zealand taken in December 1867," just issued by the Registrar General, it appears that the Maoris are computed to have dwindled to 38,540. "Although," observes the Registrar General, "the numbers of the aboriginal native population are not ascertained by the census of the colony, I am enabled by returns supplied from the native Secretaries' office to introduce here an approximate estimate of them. Indeed, as respects the provinces of Canterbury, Otago and Southland, an enumeration described as a 'Census' was taken in the early part of the year, which shows for those provinces a total of 1,433, of whom 535 were males and 427 females above 14; and 263 males and 203 females under 14 (with five children 'sex not known'). For the North Island, with the province of Nelson, and the prisoners at the Chatham Islands the numbers stated are 14,897 men, 12,351 women, and 9,857 children, making a total of 37,107. These numbers, however, are only given as approximate, and in one or two instances are represented as probably underestimated. Taking the figures as they appear, however, they show an (estimated) native population of 38,540 in the colony. This number added to the population shown by the Census and the military and their families, would make an aggregate number of the inhabitants of New Zealand 256,633."

MODERN SLANG.

(*Daily News*)

WE confess that our sympathy goes rather with some correspondents who have expressed indignation at the tone of the letter we published on Friday, under the signature "A Father," than with that aggrieved parent himself. Our correspondent professes to be annoyed at finding a public school-boy vanquish a London cabman in a war of words, but a latent satisfaction and pride can be discerned in his letter; and from his accuracy as a reporter, the suspicion seems natural that he himself was the instructor of the youth whose eloquence he quotes. Otherwise he has been a very proficient pupil. In either case the moral to be drawn is the same. It must be admitted that ours is a slangy age, and that words which were formerly confined to the thieves' kitchen, the race-course, or the prize-ring, are, in some instances, edging their way into society. Mr. Camden Hotten, in the recondite slang dictionary which will become an indispensable adjunct to old-fashioned people if the barbarous jargon quoted by "A Father" is the chosen language of our youth, maintains that slang belongs to all nations, and to all times. It has been ever adopted, he insists, from the gay, the vulgar, and the worthless, and is as old as speech, and the congregating of people together incities. "Cant" is as distinct from slang, as Latin is from Greek. Cant is the language of vulgar or guilty secrecy: slang, that of low humour, or coarse satire. The slang of thieves or gypsies is "cant," as is the back spelling of the costermongers, and the rhyming slang of the patterers. The songs of the music hall and the streets; the jests and nick-names of the burlesques; the sayings of the favourite characters in fiction, are all laid under contribution for slang. Nothing is too small or absurd to give rise to it, and each year has its specially popular saying, the origin of which is gradually lost. "Not for Joseph" has followed "a perfect Cure," just as "all serene" succeeded "go it my tulip," and it may be said generally that the essence of slang is that it should be metaphorical, and that its points should turn upon some hidden allusion. By the time the word or phrase becomes generally used, the circumstances giving rise to it have died out, and the end is that a new and corrupt expression is added to the language. "A Father" spoke of "the monstrous perversion of the Queen's English" comprised in the slang he quoted, but this kind of perversion has gone on, if not in the same degree, from the earliest times, and most of our great men, whether as orators or writers, have availed themselves of the idiomatic force which slang conveys. The iconoclastic tendencies of the age are probably not without their effect even upon the structure of sentences and the use of words, but that slang was employed in former times is as certain as that it is too freely used now.

Classical slang abounds in the works of the best known ancient satirists and epigrammists. The character we scoff at as a sponge or a toady was formerly an umbra; and the significant "habet" was imported from the arena into other scenes of public life. English literature abounds in slang. Butler's "Hudibras" owes half its effect to the quaint words and vulgar phrases employed in it. Swift and Arbuthnot, and the writers of their day, all knew how to use slang without abusing it; and though Dr. Johnson hesitated as to whether he should include "cabbage"—in the sense of pilfering—in his dictionary, and finally admitted it with the word "cant" appended, he is said to have contributed in early life some specimen pages of a projected slang dictionary to a magazine. Goldsmith coined but few slang words, but he first introduced *Fudge* into literary composition, it being a slang allusion to one Captain Fudge, a notorious fibster, who flourished a century before. Addison, who did much to purify the writings of his time from slang, said all ridiculous words make their first entry into a language by means of familiar phrases, which is exactly what we maintain; and he too foresaw the time when they would be looked upon as a part of our tongue.

We should be sorry to think that the words quoted on Friday by "A Father" would ever be used by the orators or poets of the future; and we are loth to believe that "buffy" for intoxicated, "out on the batter" for dissipation, "showful" for Hansom cab, or "growler" for a fourwheel one, would be generally understood. Yet each of these phrases had, doubtless, some playful or metaphorical meaning once, though they are now senseless as well as low. "Batter" means to beat or wear out, and probably refers to the constitution of the reveller who has been "out on it." "Showful" is a corruption of "shovel," an article to which the old hackney coachmen traced a resemblance in the form and shape of the Hansom cab. "Growler," we presume, is derived from the noisy locomotion of the vehicle it is applied to, and all slang phrases would, if traced, be found to have taken root in a similar way. Few people, however, would read "A Father's" communication without sharing his feeling of disgust, real or assumed, at the volley of vulgarity he described as proceeding from the mouth of a school-boy; and this sentiment is only slightly moderated by the knowledge that slang of one kind or the other pervades every branch of modern life. There is always time for acquiring evil habits; and be the calling what it may, slang phrases are almost inevitably picked up in it. It has been said that there is no single Parliamentary debate, as reported in any newspaper, but contains scores of slang words, and that fashionable slang may be classified into varieties like botanical specimens. The Belgravian, the dandy, the Anglo-Indian, the servants' hall, and the military and naval, are all distinct examples. The perversion of French words is at the root of much of this kind of slang, as when a marriage is spoken of as on the *tapis*, when invitations are issued to *thé dansante*, or when the duties or cares of a *chaperon* are spoken of. No Frenchman would understand these words as French with the meaning given them by English custom, and they are as much slang as "sack" is when used to signify dismissal, or when "elbow grease" is employed to denote physical labour. The dandy who "tools his drag down to the Darby;" who attends a "hop;" who admires an "awfully swell turn out," talks slang. The statesmen and politicians who condemn "ratting" as traitorous; who speak of the Premier as Dizzy; who talk of plumbers, or "walks over," or a caucus, or potwallopers; or who "dish the Whigs;" or who, during a fierce debate, praise the Parliamentary gladiator for taking his punishment "without moving a muscle" are all guilty of slang. "Chit," "jungle," and "tiffin" are Hindostanee words which have become naturalised through Anglo-Indians first using them as slang. A footman of the present day interlards his conversation with inappropriate French, much as his master do, and "do you *savez* it?" for "know," is common in the servants' hall. Many steady-going parents would be shocked to hear themselves spoken of as "Relieving officers;" and "crib" for a literal translation, "grind" or "cram" for working up for an examination, "gyp" for servant, "coach" for tutor, "plucked" for defeat, are all terms which boys use without dreaming them to be slang. The "religious world"—itself a slang phrase—has a slang dialect of its own, and Dean Conybeare, in his "Essay on Church Parties," gives salient instances of its growth. The "tractarian heresy," and the peculiar meaning given to such words as "awakening" "comforting," "gracious," "backsliding," and "darkness," are instances of this kind of slang. That the theatrical and literary, the artistic as well as the commercial callings have a slang of their own, is a thing of course. Further, although more than one hundred works have been written on this subject of slang, it is apparently as inexhaustible as ever. Notwithstanding all, the English tongue still remains forcible, expressive and refined. Its wealth, good sense, and closeness of structure, have remained unimpaired, since the great German philologist wrote in its praise and recorded its infinite superiority to every continental tongue. It is in spite of precedent and example unpleasant to find our lads voluntarily adopting the phraseology of the streets, but it is satisfactory to know that the mischief done ends with themselves, and that the language in which Shakespeare wrote is not likely to suffer permanent injury at their hands.

SLIPS OF THE HORNS OF THE HORNED INDIAN BUFFALO are prepared in Germany, and sold there and in London for the use of dress and stay makers under the name "baleine des Indes," or Indian whalebone.—*Athenæum.*

ABOUT FORTY YEARS AGO, A BEAUTIFUL NATURAL production was sent from China by Mr. Reeve, under the name of a glass plant. In 1835, Dr. Gray described it as a coral that was parasitic on a sponge, under the name of glass rope, or Hyalonema. In 1860, Dr. Max Schultze, in an elaborate essay, proved to the satisfaction of many zoologists that it was a sponge, which naturally produced an elongated coil of spicules that were generally more or less covered with a parasitic social sea-anemone. A celebrated microscopist adopted Dr. Schultze's theory, but persisted that what the Professor called polypes is only the skin of the sponge; but he has found no followers. Lastly, Prof. Ehrenberg decides, with authority, that the body is only a toy, made artificially by the Japanese to take in the scientific men of Europe. Some specimens having lately arrived in a better state than usual, Dr Gray has come to the conclusion that it is a free coral, that lives erect at the bottom of the sea like the Sea Pens (Pennatula)—the beautiful fine glassy filament being sunk in the sand and acting like roots; and that coral often has a cup shaped sponge growing parasitically on its apex. Few natural productions have caused such a variety of opinions. The Japanese use the glassy filament to make aigret plumes and other ornaments.—*Ibid.*

MR. BARDEL'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—I have just seen your journal of the 15th instant, containing a review of a book written by Dr. Blanc, entitled, "A Narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia." In that review my acts are entirely misrepresented, and I am induced to believe that you will publish the following explanation.

I have hitherto been unable to refute the attacks made against me by partial or misinformed writers, but so soon as my health permits a complete answer will be given in my forthcoming work on Abyssinia.

The calumnies spread against me for years have culminated, and from these false statements I will draw my defence. From their discrepancies and from the government blue-book I will hereafter produce exculpatory evidence.

On my first journey I never associated with any missionary, having been warned by Captain Speedy, who was living with me at Massowah, and who had suffered by them. You may judge of my astonishment when I returned the second time, in 1863, to Abyssinia, to hear from the King himself "that all the Europeans had abused me, some saying I was a thief, others that I was a murderer and would never return, as Napoleon had chained me." Flad assured everybody that I was dead and buried. M. Lejean, the consul, under excitement, having offended the King, was chained, and I saw it was prudent to get him out of the country. Others thought differently, and preferred to see him remain chained. It was only on my arrival at Massowah that I heard and read the distressing appeal of Lejean, Theodorus having declared that until my return the former would not be allowed to leave Abyssinia. The King said, "You call Bardel a murderer, a thief, a scoundrel. You are a liar. I believe in the man, who is a soldier, and will come back." Now, on the very day Lejean, on the information of Flad, informed Theodorus of my death, the King called Flad, and with his peculiar laugh gave him a letter of mine, informing the King that I had started from Massowah, and had arrived on the banks of the Raccazee, where the peasantry refused to let me pass on account of the certain death awaiting me. They did not stop me, and, although I lost twenty people, I went on, until we were overtaken, naked and starving, by the terrific equatorial rains. The mules and luggage I abandoned on the road, and, after an unparalleled journey, arrived at Gondar. The greatest enemy of Lejean and myself was the Abouna Salama, the Abyssinian bishop, a corrupt man, and a friend of Stern.

The wicked invention that I went to Theodore and told him that M. d'Abbadie abused him, was made up by a Jew, and repeated by M. Blanc, who, if he examines the blue-book, will see that he was mistaken, for King Theodore distinctly said, "I have chained Bardel because he asked the freedom of a Frenchman. I told him, Why should I give that man to you, since your Emperor has not been friendly to me? When I sent you to him he would not receive you." (See letter to M. Rassam from King Theodore in blue-book.

I should not have been chained had the Balois and German missionaries not told Theodorus that I was a Jesuit and his enemy. I was chained two years and fifteen days, and twice tortured with ropes through Stern's and Rosenthal's intemperate speech.

When released I again came into favour with the King, who entrusted me a road for the passage of artillery, and offered me some companions. I chose Brandeis and Steiger, who had recently left prison, on promising that they would not escape, but work for the King. The European workmen (missionaries) at Gaffat had to answer on their lives for it; and when the King gave them to me he told me I was answerable for them with my life. I publicly accepted service under King Theodorus, doing so before my own consul, and was therefore *de facto* an officer of Theodorus.

When we met at the hot springs no revelation of the mad project was made by Brandeis, the first I heard of it being from Steiger, the day before it was to be put in execution. I told them it was wrong, and that they would cause us all to be killed if they succeeded. They affected to agree with me, and pretended to abandon the attempt, but in the evening some people came and informed me that Brandeis and Steiger were backing up. I instantly went to their tent and reproached them for their treachery, which they denied, but on uncovering their travelling bags and finding them full of provision I had no longer any doubt of their intention. I went to the King and told him that I could not keep these two men in my charge, not being yet aware that the three others, Macherer, Stiller, and Joseph, were also in the plot. In so acting I believe that I performed my duty as an officer, especially as those men were traitors to their own brethren, the missionaries, whose death and mine would have been certain, I being implicated.

Dr. Blanc, in his narrative, says that King Theodorus "had for years systematically insulted foreigners, with the object of raising himself in the eyes of his people; but he contradicts himself in mentioning the insults given to the Patriarch and the Egyptian ambassador. Dr. Blanc says, "Bardel seems to have sown the first seeds of enmity in Theodorus' heart against the Europeans at that time with him," forgetting that the Patriarch and the Egyptian ambassador had left Abyssinia a few years before my arrival there.

To sum up, I will inform you, sir, what services I rendered them. When Stern was made a prisoner I was sent to his tent to look at his papers with Samuel. Stern had three notes from the bishop, which were taken by King Theodore, and given into the keeping of Abouna Mantis, a Coptic interpreter. At the risk of my life, and at a personal expense of 200 dollars, which I gave to Samuel in the presence of Flad, I took the letters from Abouna Mantis and brought them to Consul Cameron to have them read by Flad, who after their perusal said there was nothing in them. Flad was then intoxicated, and had not perceived that these letters were against the King; besides, Flad and Stern were not on friendly terms, on account of some expressions by the latter about Flad's honesty. The fact is, I was well disposed towards them, and when no one offered to go with the four Djenda missionaries to speak to the King on behalf of them, I went.

The King commanded me to translate Stern's paper, and as another interpreter was in the next tent translating the same paper, we were unable to arrange to save the prisoners. I gave back to Consul Cameron some particulars about the country, and a few letters which, written by him in Gondar, at that period, and under the suspiciousness of Theodorus, might have been highly dangerous to Consul Cameron. When a prisoner at Magdala Cameron wrote six letters in the name of the British government to six rebels in arms against Theodorus in the province of Tigre. The consul's secretary, M. Kerans, being at variance, took the letter, and before Pietro David, an Italian, and M. Kelvy, an Irishman, requested me to send it to King Theodore, in order to obtain their release, but I positively refused. I took the letter and concealed it, intending after freedom to inform Dr. Blanc, who was visiting me at Korata, that I had the document. At that time the King only needed pretext to kill the whole lot, and if I had given him the letter I should have gained both money and honour, but I gave it to Dr. Blanc, who has failed to mention the circumstance in his narrative. I am certain, however, that Consul Cameron and M. Rassam will mention it.

When Mr. Flad returned from England in 1863 a servant of his wife's was taken on the very morning of his expected arrival, on whom a letter was seized, wherein I was represented by Mrs. Flad as willing to kill every European and the King greatly abused. I restrained my anger, and told the King that the letter was complimentary to him, then, the servant, who had been condemned to lose his hands and feet was called back and forgiven through what I had told the King. Flad was ill received, the adventure of Merryweather's telescope making the King angry, but I smoothed him.

Such are some of the services I rendered the missionaries for the two years' durance they brought upon me. I alone in that country followed the Divine injunction to render good for evil. I further add, that most strange are the assertions made towards the end of the review about Mr. Rassam. Without approving of all his proceedings, it must be said that he behaved as a gentleman, a compliment inapplicable to many of the captives. The charges respecting his flattering ways are absurd. Would it have been better that he had insulted the King and every one else, as Stern and Rosenthal had done? The treachery of Flad who in Abyssinia always pretended to be my friend, informing me of all the books written against me and the King, is something incredible.

Throughout this affair it is easy to notice a strong prejudice against me. All my actions are grossly misrepresented, and the services which I rendered the prisoners are not even mentioned. The German missionaries were my enemies before I knew them, and by their intrigues it was I was shut up in prison two years—a fact which the King publicly declared. Most abominable rumours were promulgated from Magdala in order to frighten me over to France, and Dr. Blanc came on board the "Otawa," declaring to passengers "that M. Bardel is a runaway convict, and that officers are waiting at Suez to take him back to France to be tried."

I forbear further explanation, and trusting to your insertion of this letter, I have the honour be, sir, your obedient servant, A. BARDEL.

23, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

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FRENCH WATERING PLACES.

In France of late years "les Eaux" have become as much an institution as the Empire, and it is quite possible that the one may outlast the other. Year after year do Parisians and provincials take their summer flight to the waters with the same regularity with which the troops of Namaque partridges fly evening after evening over leagues of burning sand to the fountains in the desert. To this annual trip respectability obliges no less than rank. You wonder how the last generation contrived to get on in the days before science had brought the Pyrenees and the Bay of Biscay to the barriers of Paris, without annually suffering this sea change, with its attendant loitering, bracing dissipation. But the truth is, the French watering places, as we see them now, were created by fashion as much as by steam; although, as this particular fashion is unusually congenial to nature, the astute natives of these popular resorts are likely to have a *concession à perpétuité* of their present ample profits. Change of scene is in itself a luxury to the mercurial temperament of the Frenchman, and yet, perhaps, no nation is less really dependent on it. On the contrary, the French have a clinging, cat-like fondness for places, and when they do tear themselves away from their homes and their family surroundings they like to carry with them as much as possible of the furniture of every-day life. Wherever they go they look for the reproduction of the same recreations and pleasures they have left behind. Dieppe and Trouville, Luchon and Biarritz, are but so many dimmer reflections of the Boulevard and Champs Elysées, with fresher air and a pleasant sense of enforced idleness; for work to a Frenchman is still work, let it take what shape it will, and he does not care to appropriate any larger share of the primeval curse than his necessities or extravagances entail on him. Let English madmen go plunging about in mountain snow, pale and jaded like the ghost of the judæan Proconsul among the cliffs of Pilatus; a Frenchman's idea of resting from professional labours in a cane chair, a cigar, and an opera glass, the sea stretching away to the horizon, and a group of Parisian mermaids disporting themselves among the waves in the foreground. Supposing the new fortifications of Paris should ever test the siege trains of beleaguering Europe, there is no reason why the cooped up Parisians should not find within their city a tolerable substitute for all they now go to look for by the sea. Optical science and stage ingenuity might supply striking effects for the ocean, or magnify Montmartre into a mountain range; and if they failed there, why these are the features of his summer life that the ordinary Frenchman best could spare. For he feels painfully shy of nature, and hates being left to a tete-a-tete with her. Rocks or hills he may think so far an additional attraction to his favourite watering place, because he evolves from them conceptions of possible toil which give a zest to his placid life. But he would as soon think of venturing on their solitudes unprotected as of trusting himself among the breaking banks of surf without clinging to the hand of a professional bathing man.

Biarritz, the Basque Brighton, the child of Imperial fancy, the pet of the aristocracy of the new regime, is the typical watering place of the Empire. There is something to be said for its scenery, but not very much. The distant view of Spain fixed the choice of the Empress and decided the site of her villa; and there are the mountains of Guipuzcoa in their remote picturesqueness to excite what faint enthusiasm they may care to feel in the bosoms of the more sentimental of her subjects. The rocks below the town are good if small, and, indeed, as it is, they are rather too grand for the taste of the frequenters of the Casino, who find their chatter disagreeably interrupted when, after a bout with Biscayan winds, the troubled ocan is chafing at the foot of the cliff. But the place is girdled with a broad belt of glowing shadeless chalk, horrible enough to pen up on the strip of beach men more active than those languid flaneurs in their jean boots and coats of spotless duck and to give more sensitive consciences than their sound apologies for inactivity. And further, a waste of loose piled sand, where your half-starved hack sinks to his knife-like hocks, cuts you off from the shade of the perfumed pine woods by the Adour. Most Englishmen condemned to a month's confinement there would fret themselves away to skeletons. A Frenchman goes back to it year after year. He possesses in perfection the art of time-killing, and is just as independent of the very lightest literature as of exercise. In a hot summer sojourn it would be unreasonable, while he systematically spares his body, to expect him to strain his mind. Still, without cultivating it, he might devote an occasional half-hour to sprinkling some tares over its fallow surface. But the vendors of the most fugitive fictions are not roused by the bustle of business out of the tranquillity proper to the place; and works the most sensational and delicate take but little room in the bulky packing-cases that contain the ladies' wardrobes. Indeed, these wardrobes in their vast extent and endless variety make too many important calls on their wearers' time to have much of it to be wasted on books. With the thermometer at about 100, incessant changing of raiment must be trying enough for the body; but the spirit is so willing that it carries the weak flesh through. After all, with all their care and pains and cost you see evidence everywhere that good taste is of no particular country, and vulgarity common to all. Glaring contrasts of staring colours explode the fallacy of the infallibility of the Frenchwoman in matters of dress. Even where the toilettes are ravishingly unexceptionable, the cynic deprived of exercise finds food in them for his dyspeptic moralizing. The everchanging, ephemeral dresses of flimsy fabric, delicate tint, and extravagant workmanship gauge the pace at which that race of folly is being run for which women of all ranks and sets seem to think themselves bound to enter. The worst of it is that the only personage who could effectually apply the curb uses the spur. The impulse comes from the Lady of the Imperial villa hard by, and it is pitiful to see the painful efforts of those who, following her at a humble distance, buy ridicule with ruin. One thing is, if the wives are extravagant, the amusements of the husbands are ordinarily simple and inexpensive enough. It is perhaps because they have leisure to reflect on the lavishness of their wives that in a fit of prudente they lay themselves out to atone for it by unwonted parsimony. They rise when they used to go to bed, and drink goat's milk for Veuve Clicquot. The member of the Jockey Club, whose bank-notes at Paris would be falling like snow-flakes in the cercles and cafés and coulisses, who even at Baden would be flinging down his rouleaux on the tables in challenge to Fortune, amuses himself at Biarritz for hours together with floating on the tepid water between a couple of monstrous gourds; or he has a couple of sous worth of uncomfortable cane-bottomed chair. The Spaniards, who crowd the place, may play high in private as they always do, but for the time the Frenchman almost weans himself from his whist at high points and his piquet, and, except on rare occasions, he finds no opportunity for the seducing baccorat. The public ecarte table is thrust aside into a dingy corner of the stately establishment, and appropriated chiefly by industrious Israelites and clerks from the neighbouring Bayonne, who seem universally gifted with an aptitude for turning the king. Bathing and eating are primitive pursuits on which every one falls back, except those who have an insurmountable repugnance to water. Leading an amphibious life, the visitors gradually attain to the voracity of the alligator, and find in satisfying it an unflagging source of interest and amusement. They get good-humoured; and as for scandal, it seems disarmed by the confiding way in which people who live in the open air or with open windows expose themselves to its comments. If a piquant little story should get wind, society is too grateful to you for contributing to its entertainment ever to use it to your disadvantage. Very slight vouchers serve to pass you into a large promiscuous circle of acquaintance liberal perhaps to a fault in its morality. Opportunities for flirtation are so unintermitting that one begin to undervalue what is so lightly come by. If you escape being disenchanted by her hideous bathing dress the first time you see her in it, you are always sure to find the object of your fleeting affection somewhere, in the sea or out of the sea, on the promenade, the casino esplanade, or the reception rooms within. The weather is almost invariably fine. There is no scenery to tempt you on long excursions and convert your lounge into a labour. The whole place is evidently appropriated to pleasure by those who like their pleasure in that particular shape, and the climate does its best to help. Now Vichy and Plombières are as much infirmaries as watering places, and there you are hipped by the troops of invalids who convert into hospital yards the pleasant banks of the Allier and the woods of the Vosges. The smaller local baths—like Arcachon with its salt lake, its pines, and its chalets; Royau in its strip of gravel; St. Malo with its black walls and blacker rocks—are provincial not national. At Dieppe and Trouville you are never safe from the driving rain and damp fogs that come rolling up from the channel. At Luchon or Bagneres, or the Eaux Bonnes, you may have rain too, to say nothing of whirlwinds rushing down from the mountains storming round the place, and twisting gravel and branches and ladies' dresses up in their vortex. You are bothered with syndics, and guides and carriage drives, and scenery, and horse exercise, and hunger, and thirst and exposure. At Biarritz alone can you go on the even tenor of your way, and life there more than anywhere else resembles that of Paris—although at a long interval—in its luxurious tranquillity; only, looking at the matter even from a French point of view, the question will suggest itself, Is their anything to repay you for changing the one place for the other?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EUROPE IN TRANSITION.

The appearance of France in the field as the armed opponent of national unity throws a veil of uncertainty around the immediate future of Europe. The leaders of national unity are in Italy weak, and in Germany politic; so that the resistance of a great military power, like France, may arrest the movement for a time. But if the movement in favour of allowing the people of one race to gather together and form a self-governing community be indeed one of those strong and steady currents of opinion that pass over the earth from time to time, it would be vain to suppose that any artificial barrier could long restrain it. As well might we seek to stop up a river, as to resist such a volume of human sympathy as we believe this great political movement to represent. Its accomplishment may, then, be delayed for a time, but only for a time. Whether this tendency of men to aggregate in great masses representing complete nationalities is to spread until it shall have obliterated every kind of artificial division, or whether it is to stop short of that complete application of the nationalities principle, is a matter upon which one would not wish to hazard too positive an opinion. It is hardly possible that principle can be so rigidly applied, since there are in the world races of men possessing all the distinctive features of separate nationality, who yet do not possess the qualities that are equally necessary to national existence. Sufficient strength to hold their own in the contentions of nations, and a capacity for self-government, are essential qualities in a community of men who would emancipate themselves from foreign rulers; and there are races who possess neither qualification. If Ireland, for instance, did possess the distinctive features of nationality that mark out separate peoples, self-government would in her case still be impossible, for the simple reason that Ireland is not strong enough to take a place among the nations of Europe. It is probable, then, that even after the principle of nationalities shall have knit together in political communion the principal branches of the human race, numerous fragments, too small of themselves to form nations, will join together for mutual protection. Judging from present appearances, Hungary promises to be the centre of such a group. The Austrian empire is now composed of many races, speaking many tongues, and there is every probability that future changes will yet compensate it for the loss of the Italian and German elements. The steadily approaching dissolution of the Ottoman empire may give to the whilom empire of Austria new provinces and new millions ready to follow the leadership of the Magyars, while it may give to Greece the means of supporting herself as a distinct and self-sustaining nation. The union of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, in such a manner as to reunite all the great branches of the Scandinavian family is far from being a remote possibility. It is a thing actually contemplated, and perhaps nearer accomplishment than we know of. The miserable conduct of the Spanish government is tending to make the establishment a united Iberia possible. Sickened, degraded, impoverished by the frightful misgovernment of their own queen and their own political leaders, the Spanish people are turning their eyes upon that small section of the Peninsula whereon a kindred people manage to conduct their affairs in peace and in moderate prosperity. The obstacles to the union of Spain and Portugal seem at present insuperable, but so at one time seemed those that hindered the union of Piedmont with Southern Italy.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Dr. Wyville Thompson and Dr. William Carpenter have made a successful deep dredging expedition in the Gulf Stream of the North Sea, undertaken at the request of the Royal Society, and have obtained a large number of most interesting novelties, some at the depth of 400 and 500 fathoms.—*Athenæum.*

At Jericho.—"After a half hour spent in discussing the merits of the respective places, we were al' overruled by the General, whose cause, it is but just to add, had been in the mean time materially strengthened by the discovery of a large ram's horn within his inclosure. We thereupon, without much reluctance, acquiesced in the dogma establishing the identity of the spot, and alighting from our animals, began to give ourselves to that natural train of devotional thought which springs up upon such occasions. The ladies seated themselves upon stones, drew their Bibles, and commencing with the first chapter of Genesis, began a thorough search of the Scriptures for the word Jericho. The General, having read to us in a commanding tone of voice, all that Mr. Murray had collated upon the subject, proposed the gathering of relics, such as pieces of stone, flowers, and the like. As for himself he had secured the original ram's horn. This being done the next thing without doubt would have been to take formal possession of the spot in the name of the United States of America, followed by reading an appropriate selection from the Bible, with singing and prayer, as a closing ceremony, when the dragoman, who had got out of patience waiting for us, dashed up on horseback, and called out to us that if we did not quit that old sheep pen, and come on down to Jericho, we would get eaten up with fleas. It turned out that we had stopped at a 'corral' at least three miles short of the place."—*J. F. Swift's "Going to Jericho, or Sketches of Travel in Spain and the East."*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.
939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.
605 Athenie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1455 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1162 British Lion, Thruston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1066 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1040 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1293 W. Fairburn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
1203 Himalaya (s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR NEW YORK
1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.
610 Barracouta, Goddart—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
504 Jessie Jameson, West—W. & A. Graham.
1045 Moravia, Patten.
752 Richard McManus, Foster.
1021 St. John, Bursley—The Captain.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
1942 Malta (s), Hyde—P. & O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.
575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
122 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
357 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR BATAVIA.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.

FOR MAURITIUS.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.
2185 Bengal (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
2385 Sumatra (s)—P. & O. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Platts.

FOR BANGKOK.
546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR COLOMBO.
808 George Kendall, Ward.

FOR JUDDAH.
658 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
337 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
378 Hydarbad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
350 Teazer, Nacoda—H. T. N. Mahomed.

FOR COCHIN.
670 Royal Albert—Coupland & Co.
217 Shawood Ahmed, Nacoda.

FOR POREBUNDER.
1175 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1874 Baroda (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—F. Scott & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
360 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S. & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1155 Dacca (s) Hutchinson.
1048 Daniel Rankin—Finlay Clark & Co.
1010 Eric, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—E. Bates & Co.
384 Futtay Rahomany, Nacoda
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—B. C. & R. S. Co.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
514 Joyse Phillips, Munford—Remington & Co.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Company.
639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe—W. Nicol & Co.
551 Martaban (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
1185 Madras (s) Davies—P. & O. Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Ed. Bates & Co.
708 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond
697 Nada (s), Wood—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
450 North Flag, Nelson.
406 Paulus, Zangrali—Remington & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
1028 Rinaldo, Burnaps—W. Nicol & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co.
778 Rock Light, Williams—Finlay Clark & Co.
1160 Sattara (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
336 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
898 Walter Baine, Scurr—W. Nicol & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS'
Sir John Lawrence (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.
Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
Vigilant (s).

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
Correspondents.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 /8d.	do.
„	4 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
„	3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
„	2 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
„	1 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
„	demand	1s. 11 d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 15/16d	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Exchange.

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	„
On demand	at 1s. 11d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	„
Circular Notes	1s. 10½d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	per annum
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 „
3	do.	1/11 3/16 „
2	do.	1/11 1/8 „
1	do.	1/11 1/16 „
On demand		1/11 „
On Scotland		1/11 „

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal		3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	5 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200.
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 28, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawer Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent.
„	6 „	5 „
„	12 „	6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY

—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'

Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases	at Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18 0	„
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16	„

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy...... 'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey.... 'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18	„
Clarets..... 'St. Julien'	„ 18	„
Do. 'Lormont'	„ 12	„
Austrian Wines, Red and White Voslauer	Rs. 18 to 23	„

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—

Best Sherry Wine at Rs. 20 per doz.	
Do. Wilt Cheese, 15 annas a lb.	
Do. Wiltshire Bacon 15 annas a lb.	
Jules Mumm's Cham pagne, Quarts	Rs. 34 per doz.
Do. do do. Pints	„ 17 doz
Ginger Wine by Crabbie & Co	„ 14 per doz
Guinness' Porter in Pints and Quarts.	
Henry Mouni's Brandy No. 1, at Rs. 22 per doz.	

Apply to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Appoo. No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
MOSELLE	Quarts do.	1	„
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do	1	„
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do	1	„
EAU DE COLOGNE	6 Bottles in a Box		

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ....(St. Julien) .... 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	„	18
do. Rose			20
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	„	22
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do. do.	do	„	48
Marcobrunner	do.	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	„	24
Liebfraumilch	do.	„	24
Laubenheimer	do.	„	17
Schloss Johannisberg	Gebr. Schmits	„	36
CLARETS.		Quarts	Rs.
Chateau de Issau	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	31
Bages Pauliac	do.	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emilion	do.	„	28
Vrai-canon	H. and C. Balaresque.	„	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„	19
Do. Bellevue	do.	„	14
St. Estephe	do.	„	12
St. Emilion	do.	„	10
Baumes Sauterne Superior	Montheuil Franc fils Aine	„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	„	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts.	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co.	„	18
do.	do.	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	18
do.	do.	„	24
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Absynthe	do.	„	30
Burgundy Porto	do.	„	12
do.	do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.	„	30
Old Cognac	do.	„	22
Brandy	John Bakes	„	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter Albrecht	H. Underberg	„	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	„	20
German Beer (4 doz. case)	H. Deetjen	„	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, October, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

LIME AND LEMON JUICE.

Prepared according to the
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT OF 1867,
and
tested and certified by Government Inspectors.
MERCHANT CAPTAINS
will find MacDougall's the *only safe and reliable* preparation.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial quarts, each	2 2	2 8
Do. do. cases of 1 dozen	22 0	26 0

Full information respecting its use, and the requirements of the Act can be obtained of the
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

	Cash. Rs as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Octavo, 7½ by 4½ inches.		
No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday	4 6	4 14
No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	3 12	4 2
No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	3 0	3 6
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday	2 12	3 0
Small octavo, 6 by 3¾ inches.		
No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	2 0	2 4
No. 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	2 12	3 0
Small long Octavo, 7½ by 3½ inches.		
No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	2 8	2 14
ROUGH DIARIES.		
In Limp Boards, Interleaved with Blotting paper.		
Folio, 13 by 8½ inches.		
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No. 32.—A Week in a page	1 4	1 6
Quarto, 10 by 8 inches.		
No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 8	1 12
No. 34.—A Week on a page	1 2	1 4
Octavo, 8 by 4½ inches.		
No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 2	1 4
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Large 18mo., 5 by 3½ inches.		
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0
Large, 32mo., 3¾ by 2¼ inches.		
No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 4	1 8
Small 18mo., 4½ by 3 inches.		
No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED OCT 26TH.

	Rs.	
Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics (American)	18	12
Wolfe on Cataract	2	0
Dr. Murchison on Diseases of the Liver	7	8
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How we are governed	2	0
Charlotte's Inheritance; by Miss Braddon	4	8
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, Morocco Illustrated	25	0
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——— on the origin of Species	11	4
Hoppus' Timber Measurer	2	12
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	9	0
Warne's Ball Room Guide	0	8
Addenda to the Admiralty Regulations, 1868	1	8
Longfellow's Poems, Illustrated edition, Morocco	24	0
Thackeray's Henry Esmond, Illustrated edition	5	12
Cometh up as a Flower	4	8
Not Wisely but too Well	4	8
Latimer Clark on Electrical Measurement	4	8
Jackson's Military Surveying	10	8
Downing's Practical Hydraulics	6	0
De Foe's Moll Flanders and History of the Devil	2	12
——— Roxana, and Mother Ross	2	12
——— Memoirs of a Cavalier	2	12
——— Captain Singleton and Col. Jack	2	12
Rouse's Practical Man, 12th edition, 1868	6	12
Smollett's Humphrey Clinker	1	8
Roger's How to Speak Hindustani	1	0
The Waterdale Neighbours	1	8
Knight's English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences, 8 vols. Quarts	72	0
——— Biography, 6 vols.	48	0
Forbes' Bagho Bahar, Persian character	9	0
——— Translation	6	0
——— Hindustani Dictionary	32	0
Webster's Dictionary. *Unabridged Half Russia*	31	8
Chitty on the Law of Contracts. New edition, 1868.	20	0
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Men of the Time	9	8
Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament, 112 plates in Gold and Colours	50	0
Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary	3	12
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Fairbairn on the Application of Iron to Building purposes	12	0
——— Iron manufacture	6	12
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Weale's Series—a fresh supply of most of the numbers.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to
NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

PURE MILK,

concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS and INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

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DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

DAVID JOSEPH,
of the late firm of
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
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SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

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April, 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.
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Head Master.
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Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
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**** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
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WHOLESALE ONLY

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE AND ANTISPASMODIC,

the best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
and
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. Johnson Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an *invaluable medicine.*"

From Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart.

"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. Jackson, Apothecary General, Calcutta.

"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon Wynne, Patna.

"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."

PREPARED BY
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.
Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.
SOLE AGENTS—
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INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 Regent Street, and 17 Waterloo Place, London.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £349,143 in 1866.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Directors.
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Directors of Indian Branch.
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H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
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Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.
C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, Sept., 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from he Secretary and Agents in India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
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Henry Duckworth, Esq	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus maybe had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. Acland, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld)
1st October 1867

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND APPRAISERS.
Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.
THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MATARPAKADY, MAZAGON.

TO MORROW, SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Matarpakady, Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of the late Mr. Steven; comprising Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Plated Ware, Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining, Dressing, Washing and other Tables, Conversation and Half-backed Couches, 1 Four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Screens, Easy, Reclining, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Blackwood and Teakwood Child's Cradles, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Presses, 4 Light Plated and Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, 1 Light do. Wall Shades, Carpets, Pictures, Clock, Table Ornaments, Dispense, Cook-room, and other articles.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.
BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Byculla, Parell Road, 31st October 1868.

HEERALALL & COMPANY.

—Sale of valuable LANDED PROPERTY at WITHULWADY.—On Wednesday the 18th day of November 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd May 1867, and by order of the Mortgagee, Thucker Nagjee Jetha, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mooljee Odhowjee, lately an Insolvent, all that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Ground, with the half part of a four storied new House, erected, standing, and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground, and which is only separated by the adjoining half part of the said house by an open passage running through the middle of the said house from east to west, and extending from the base of the said house to upwards on each and every storey of the said house, situated on the east side of a lane called or known by the name of Wovulwady Lane, in Withulwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9A., containing by admeasurement 342 square yards or thereabouts, as per yellow colored boundary in the plan, and bounded on the north by the property belonging to Pragjee Visram, on the south by the other half part of the said premises, on the east by the property belonging to Mooljee Jetha, and on the west by the said Wovulwady Lane.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.
HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

A well-furnished House in the Elphinstone Buildings, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, very suitable for a married couple, or two bachelors.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c., and sundry other articles.

10 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs. 44 in.
12 do. do. T. Cloths, 6 lbs. 32 in.
9 Cases Superior French Prints.
4 do. White Ground Prints.
150 Pieces of Silk Sarries.

At 1 P. M.

One English-built Miniature Brougham (in good order.)
One handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.
One Pair Bay Carriage Horses.
One Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high.
One very handsome Cape Mare, 5 years old, 14½ do., goes in single and double Harness as well as in Saddle.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Chandeliers, &c., at Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Chandeliers, &c. (of a gentleman changing his residence), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, Breakfast and Dessert Services, Plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Curet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c.; handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round Dining Table, set of Camp do., Side Board, Dumb Waiter, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Chandeliers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Screens, Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Easy, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th proximo, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, the following Barges, viz :—

1st "Alexandra" Barge No. 3098.	of 53 1/4	Tons registered,		
2nd "Phurkay" No. 3174.	do.	51 3/4	do.	do.
3rd "Forerunner" No. 3073.	do.	39 1/4	do.	do.
4th "Lion" No. 3173.	do.	50 1/2	do.	do.

FOR SALE.

Three thousand five hundred Pin Cartridge cases for Breech-loading Guns, 16 bore, complete with Wads for loading.

To be seen by application at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

12 Sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.
Bombay, 31st October, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd November, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
10 do. do. T. Cloth, 6 lbs.
4 do. do. Madapollams.
4 Rolls 187 Yards Velvet Pile Carpet.
2 do. 98 do. do. do. Border.
18 Casks Salted Fish.

At 2 P. M.

A handsome light English-built Double-seated Miniature Brougham, with Lamps and Shaft, complete, landed ex ship "Rinaldo."

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c., of the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort.

Comprising:—Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c, Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soaps very old and now of rare manufacture, Medicines, Empty Sodawater Bottles, Glass Tubing, Furniture.

The Sale will commence on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, and will continue on each successive days, FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.

Descriptive Catalogues are now ready, and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers :—

Ahmed Essack,
Gunny Ahmed,
Oosman Sulemon,
Oosman Gunny,
Rahimtoola Jooma,
Abba Ahmed,
Ahmed Jannoo,

A quantity of very 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Scantlings and Boards, &c.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sale of most useful Stores.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Company, at Girgaum, on TUESDAY, the 10th November at 2 P.M., the undermentioned most useful Stores, viz. :—Europe adzes, felling axes, iron axles, iron bands for files, tar brushes, tin cans, coupling chains, carpenters' chisels, fire bars, carpenters' marking and rail gauges, ash and teak helves, brass hinges, branding and marking irons, iron work for waggons, iron elbows, jutrasses, carpenters' wooden mallets, planes, prickers, steel punches, raikers, folding rules, scrapers, shovels, spanners, miners iron spoons, spring dividers, smith's squares, cast steel straight edges, Turkey slips, wrought iron washes, cast iron wheels, cocks, tubes, steel drilling and tamping bars, ratchet braces, bullocks, callipers, rail chairs, carpenter's cramps, rivetting cups, portable engine flatters, fullers, galvanic battery, steel mandrill, hexagon nut-tools, punches, letters and figures, copper rods, circular and pit saws, stocks, taps, and dies, swages top and bottom, iron tubs, assorted bats, copper sheet, iron castings files, guage glasses, rail keys lamps, paint, cast iron pedestal, copper pots, cast iron rollers, spikes, steel spring, steam cranes, carts, chairs, for crossing, boats, locomotive engine, fullers top and bottom, air pumps, paints and crossings, permanent and check rails, screw jacks, turn tables, lorry and waggon wheels, wooden waggons, office furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, book cases, bench, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidator of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, at 2 P M. on MONDAY, the 16th November next, the outstanding debts still due, and owing to, and the remaining Assets of the said Company.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Times of India* of the 30th inst., and *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th instant.
Bombay, 31st October, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a variety of Sundry Goods, consisting of Glass Ware, Boxes of Soap, Fancy Toys, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Pictures in Frames, Plated Articles, &c.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, Duoties, Domestics, Scarfs, &c.

A few Bales of Paper comprising Glazed Backing Paper, Fancy Blue Facing, Brown Paper, Marble Casing, and Brown Packing Paper, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES OF ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)

Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 P. M., at their Rooms, 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort.

21 Forfeited Shares of Albert Press Company of Kurrachee (Limited.)

A Deposit of Rs. 100 will be taken at the time of purchase, and the balance to be paid within one week, otherwise the bargain will be considered null, and the deposit forfeited.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly Gilt Mahogany, Walnutwood, and Blackwood Carved Household Furniture, splendid Hanging Argand and Bohemian Chandeliers, Pier Glasses and Rich Gilt Pier Tables, Handsome Engravings and Water Colour Painting in rich gilt frames, Semi-grand Broadwood's Pianoforte, a full-toned Orchestra, Self-playing Organ, Elegant Velvet Pile Carpets a Miniature Slate Bed Billiard Table, Bronze Garden Benches, China and Earthen Flower Pots, Ornaments and Vases, Carriages, &c.

(Near the Gowalia Tank.)

On MONDAY, the 9th, and on TUESDAY, the 10th November next, at 12 o'clock on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his late Residence at Gowalia Tank (by order of the Executor,) the property of the Estate of the late Culliandass Mohundass, Esq., the whole of the very elegant and costly gilt Mahogany, Walnutwood, and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, comprising Drawing-room Mahogany and maple coloured Chairs, Mahogany Sofa, Conversation and Half-backed Couches, Rich Gilt Pier and Corner Tables with plate glass Mirrors, Mahogany Corner Book Shelves and Canterbury for Music, rich Velvet Carpets, 36, 12, 8, 6, 4, and single-light plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Mahogany Telescopic Dining Table with spare leaves, a set of Blackwood Oval Dining Table, Mahogany and Walnutwood Easy Chairs, large Gilt Clock under glass dome, an 8 Day Clock by J. French, London, several pairs of Wall Argand Lamps with Brackets, elegant Gilt Flower Stands, handsome China Lacquered and Gilt Chairs, Glass-door Chiffoniers, a pair of Brass Gilt 12 Light Candelabras with Flower Shades, richly Carved Circular Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Mahogany Sofa Tables, a Broadwood's Semi-grand Pianoforte, a splendid large size Orchestra, Self playing Organ with 6 Barrels, a selection of Engravings and Water Colour Paintings in rich gilt frames, two large Wrought Iron Safes, a Miniature Slate Bed Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, &c., Alabaster and Marble Vases, French Vases and Lamps, Blackwood, Bronze, and American Benches, Bronze Teapoys and Vases, China Garden Railings, a quantity of handsome Coloured Wall Papers and Borders, two elegant Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses and Curtains, Child's Swings, Almirahs and Clothes Presses, a handsome English Writing Table with Drawers, a first-rate Stereoscope with Views, several other miscellaneous articles, &c.

At

One English-built light Self-driving Phaeton, by Kesterton.
One English-built Sociable Carriage by Thorn.
One do. Second-hand do by Rock and Hastings.
One Water Pump and one Child's Perambulator.
Two old Shigrams. A set of Plated Double Harness.
Three China Tonjons and one Palanquin.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few sets of Plated Mounted Single Harness.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 31st October, 1868.

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